HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,371—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

[TEN PAGES]
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—In itself and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
Mon., Dec 1905.	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
14th ,,	ARCADIA	6903	VICTORIA	6522
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	5264	.....	.....
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6899
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6903	INDIA	7911
18th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
25th ,,	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6903	MONGOLIA	9505
18th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
25th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
8th ,,	ARCADIA	6903	MARMORA	10509
15th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
22nd ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6903	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVERRIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,635	Gbionnet	26th Jan. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	23rd Feb 1905.
YARRA	4,255	X	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	30th April 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,255	X	6th Jan. 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	3rd Feb. 1905.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEER" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, the 30th December, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR GUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,000 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd January, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

S. S. "VITA," 1,000 tons on TUESDAY, the 3rd January, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mundvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 3rd January, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 2,000 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 8 a.m.

FOR MARMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,000 tons, on or about 10th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,800 tons, on or about 8th January.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 28th December, 1904.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passenger on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX G.	Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR..	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX G.	Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR ..	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 800	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Jan. 1905
† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	23rd Feb. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	29th Mar. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Creghetto	5,895	5th Apr. 1905
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,150	24th ,, ,,
* † MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	27th ,, ,,

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issue Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	27th Jan. 1905.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... ,, 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged 45 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) Rs. 950.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 990.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne	R. N. R.	5,124	4th Jan., 1905.
ASIA	J W Shanklin		3,611	18th ,, ,,
SCINDIA	S. Abrey		5,105	25th ,, ,,

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

A LUXURY TO SMOKERS.

BEING PERFECTLY WELL PREPARED TO KEEP DRY AND UNAFFECTED DURING THE MONSOONS.

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

			Rs. a.
BOUQUETS with Rings ...	25 in a box,	per box	8 0
VERAS (Gold Foil and Rings)	25 ,,	,,	6 8
ROTHSCHILD'S FLOR FINE	50 ,,	,,	10 0
FLOR DE ALMA, Silver Foil	25 ,,	,,	4 0
LA SIRENE with Rings ...	25 ,,	,,	3 0
ROTHSCHILD'S AMERICAN EAGLE	25 ,,	,,	3 0
QUEEN'S (small size like Cigtts.)	50 ,,	,,	4 0
PERFECTOS	50 ,,	,,	3 8
SENSITIVAS	50 ,,	,,	3 0
TRABUCOS	100 ,,	,,	9 0
REGALIA DEL PRINCIPE..	100 ,,	,,	7 8

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD.

McDOWELL & CO.'S LIMITED,

'LIGHT OF ASIA

AND

'BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asia" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER:
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

EXHIBITION

THIS MONTH AND AFTER.

A JOURNEY TO BOMBAY,

SHOULD INCLUDE A VISIT
TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT,
43 ESPLANADE ROAD.

DO NOT FORGET, RAILWAY RETURN TICKETS FOR XMAS HOLIDAYS.

CHRISTMAS TRADE ON THE MOVE
STOCK UP TO CONCERT PITCH:
NOVELTIES IN JEWELLERY,
NOVELTIES IN CLOCKS & WATCHES,
NOVELTIES IN CASED SILVERWARE,
NOVELTIES HERE,
NOVELTIES THERE,
NOVELTIES EVERYWHERE,
AT

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" EXHIBITION COUPON.

FREE TICKET TO INDUSTRIAL 1904 EXHIBITION.
CUT THIS OUT.

NAME OF COUPON HOLDER.

Holders of thirty Coupons will receive a FREE ENTRANCE (one day) Ticket to Exhibition on application to
Box No. 1483N., "Bombay Gazette,"
where Coupons may be sent superscribed "Exhibition"
Names of those entitled to Tickets will be published every morning in the "Bombay Gazette."

Note Instructions carefully. Write your name legibly in space for SIGNATURE.

MONGINI BROTHERS

FOR

NEW YEAR CAKES

AND

ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

FOR ARTISTIC AND PLEASING DESIGNS

in every description of Fancy and Plain Tiles for Staircases, Fire-places, Cabinets, etc. White Glazed Tiles, French, Ceramic, Mosaic, Pavement Tiles, Italian Pavement Tiles of various designs, and Tiles of every possible description for the Beautification of Homes and Buildings pay a visit to the

ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT, SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

IMPORTERS OF

ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GREECIAN, TURKISH PROVISION OILMANSTORES
of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.

ANCHOVIES FILETS AND ANTIPASTE
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins, SAUSAGES MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE,
OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."
PRICES VERY MODERATE. A TRIAL SOLICITED.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SINGER CO.
REMOVING
TO
HORNBY ROAD.

WARREN'S GRAND CIRCUS
AND HIPPODROME
OF HIGHLY EDUCATED WILD ANIMALS.

The most Perfect organisation of CIRCUS Artists ever visited Bombay.

Acknowledged by Press and Public the Best and most original CIRCUS ever seen in Bombay.

THE ONLY PERFORMING ZEBRAS IN THE WORLD.

ART! SCIENCE!! SKILL!!!

WARRENS !! HUGE Performing Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Bears, Dogs, Horses and Ponies.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME FRIDAY, 30TH DEC.

JACKSON and JACKSON—Perform on a teacup track, the smallest in the World 70' 200 laps 1 min.

ROMAH, DEPPS and Fonio—The Wonderful Horizontal Bar Performers.

THE SISTERS ELLIOTTS—Lady Acrobats and JUGGLERS.

MERRY LITTLE BENHAM—Prince of Equestriann Humourists.

LA BELLE NORA—With her 20 Wonderful Performing Cockatoos.

AND an all STAR COMPANY of CIRCUS ARTISTS.

Box Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and from the 1st JANUARY, 1905, the TIMINGS of PASSENGER and MAIL TRAINS on the G. I. P. System will be REVISED. For details and further information see Poster and Sheet Time Table at Stations or apply to Station Masters.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 22nd December, 1904.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

THE BOMBAY and CALCUTTA DEPOTS of the SOCIETY will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 2nd proximo NEW YEARS HOLIDAY.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE Public are advised that the DOWN LOCAL TRAIN LEAVING COLABA on SUNDAYS at 23-30 will, on CHRISTMAS NIGHT, 25th Instant, leave half an hour later, i. e., at 24 0, and run on to Andheri stopping at Santa Cruz.

Also the DOWN LOCAL TRAIN LEAVING COLABA at 0-25 on week-days will, on the NIGHT, of SATURDAY, the 31st idem. leave half an hour later, i. e., at 0-55, and run on to Andheri stopping at Santa Cruz.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 22nd December, 1904.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that on 1st January, 1905, a REDUCTION of 8 ANNAS per 1,000 CUBIC FEET, will be made on all Gas consumed from that date for either lighting or heating and power purposes.

Reduced rates will therefore be :—

Rs. 5-8-0 per 1,000 C.Ft for Lighting purposes.

Rs. 4-8-0 per 1,000 C.Ft for Heating and power purposes.

By order of the Board of Directors,
F. W. CHAMBERLAIN,
Engineer & Manager.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, BOMBAY 1904.

THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION. Open every day including SUNDAYS from 8 to 11-30 P. M. Admission Re. 1 Family Coupon Books of 20 Tickets for Rs. 10.

The Committee have decided not to sell any more non-transferable Coupon Books of Rs. 10 Rs. 15 and Rs. 20.

Water Chute Ride Charge reduced to 8 annas

Tram Cars available till 11-30 P M

VITHALDAS D. THAKERSEY.
Chairman
Exhibition Committee.

THE SVADESHI MILLS Co., Ld.

RE-DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that of the subscribed portion of the above DEBENTURES the following nos. the numbers hereunder given have been drawn for payment under the provisions for that purpose endorsed upon the debentures and the same will be paid off at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, For, on and after the 30th day of December, 1904,

The numbers are :—

9, 10, 15, 18, 28, 35, 55, 57, 63, 72, 74, 85, 89, 90, 110, 133, 162, 166, 174, 179, 182, 185, 200, 207, 212, 217, 241, 245, 257, 267, 268, 270 275, 281, 330, 332, 342, 347, 362, 393, 397, 414, 425, 440, 442 451, 465, 474, 478, 481, 484, 488, 508, 509, 521, 547, 558, 582, 588, 595 624, 625, 633, 643, 647, 659, 685, 703, 724, 733, 737, 738, 752, 775, 797 811, 813, 812, 821, 829, 844, 847, 854, 857, 871, 872, 877.

TATA AND SONS AGENTS,
The Svadeshi Mills Co. Ld.

TENDERS FOR STORES.

QUOTATIONS will be received up to NOON of 31st December, 1904 for the SUPPLY of the following articles generally during the year 1905 :—

LUBRICATING OILS.
GREASE.
COTTON WASTE.
BAR IRON.
NAILS and SCREWS.
BOLTS and NUTS.
NAVVIES TOOLS.
ENGINEERS TOOLS.
CONTRACTORS' SMALL PLANT.
SHIP CHANDLER'S GOODS.
TIMBER.

LOWTHER & CO.
Contractors,
R. I. M. Dockyard Extension,

24th December 1904.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE guarantee our Course in PHYSICAL CULTURE to cure the most obstinate cases of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Vitality, Loss of Appetite, &c.

No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send two anna Stamps for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway.
Mvitas.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CHATRE'S INDIAN CIRCUS.

GRAND
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE,
FOR THE DELEGATES OF THE
20th INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

TO-NIGHT, AT 9 P. M.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN
AND
SIR HENRY COTTON
have kindly consented to be present.

EXHIBITION
OF
ALL WILD ANIMALS.
BEST and SELECTED FEATS.

MISS A W D A'S
BICYCLE ON WIRE.

N. B.—As the Performance is specially intended for the Congress Delegates and Seats are reserved for them only a few Chairs are available at Usual Rates for general public who are requested to secure them early at CIRCUS CAMP.

ALL OTHER SEATS AS USUAL.

SHOOTING

THE CHUTE.

A THRILLING SENSATION

Provided by the

WATER CHUTE!

JUST OVER THE BRIDGE!!

DONT MISS IT.

REDUCED PRICE
8 ANNAS, A RIDE.

This is one of the most

PLEASING ENTERTAINMENTS
ENJOYED NIGHTLY BY
HUNDREDS.
AT THE

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

THE EXHIBITS from the Royal Family and other Ladies from England have been brought here by SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN and will be EXHIBITED in the Ladies Section.

It has been decided to OPEN the EXHIBITION specially for PURDA LADIES ONLY, from 9 to 12 A.M., on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, when NO MALE VISITOR will be ADMITTED.

TENDERS FOR STEAM COAL AND COKE.

QUOTATIONS will be received up to NOON of 31st December, 1901 for the SUPPLY of STEAM COAL and COKE to these works during the year 1905.

LOWTHER & CO.,
Contractors,
R. I. M. Dockyard Extension.

24th December 1904.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, consisting of land building, machinery and mills premises, the property of the Sorab Manufacturing Company, Limited, situate at Dadur.

On SATURDAY, the 14th January, 1905, at 4 p. m., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will, by order of the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the Sorab Manufacturing Company, Limited, in pursuance of the powers vested in them under an Indenture of Trust dated 5th July, 1897, put up for sale by Public Auction, at the Company's Mill premises at Dadur, the immoveable and moveable properties of the above named Company described below in the particulars of sale

PARTICULARS OF SALE.

All that piece of pension and tax land situate at Mahim, in the city and registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 34,393 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 958312, 506A, 56, 612, 385, 88; new Nos. 3583,1532 1485, 265, 266, 267, 3638, old survey Nos. 265, 266, 267, 65 new survey Nos. 1306, 1301, 1302 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Nos. 3445, 3447, 3448,street Nos 107 108, 109, and bounded on or towards the east partly by the property of Joao Jose D Souza and partly by the Tulsi water pipe, on or towards the west partly by the public passage called Woollen Mill Gelly and partly by the property of Joao Jose D'Souza partly by that of Manecji Dannaji and partly by that of Janardhan Abaji, on or towards the north partly by a public passage leading to the village of Matunga, partly by the property of Joao Jose D'Souza, partly by that of D'ago. Antonio D'Souza and partly by that of Anna Maria Misquita, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Francisco Amador Viegas partly by that of FD'Mello,and partly by that of Janardhan Abaji, together with all tanks, cisterns and other structures standing thereon, constituting the Sorab Manufacturing Company's Mill premises.

And also all and singular the mills, engine houses, boiler houses, ware-houses, out-houses, store houses, buildings and erections standing and being upon the piece of land described above, together with all and singular the machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, utensils plant now erected, placed or used in or upon, the immoveable property above described.

The mill is fitted with electric installation and contains 7 384 ring spindles.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, Solicitors, High Court, Attorneys to the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the Sorab Manufacturing Company, Limited, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 29th December 1904.

X'MAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

OF VARIOUS DESIGNS,

from anna 1 to Rs. 5 each.

INDIAN PICTORIAL POST CARDS.
EACH 1 ANNA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI AND CO.,
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	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in				
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.		
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20	
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 15	21	
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22	
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23	
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24	
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25	
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 2	38 10	26	
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27	
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28	
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29	
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30	
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31	
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32	
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33	
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34	
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35	
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36	
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37	
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38	
39	35 8	67 6	51 8	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39	
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40	
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41	
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42	
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43	
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44	
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45	

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependant upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.
60, TAMARIND LANE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Clan Campbell, 1632 tons Captain Simpson will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a genetal cargo.

THE steamer Ormidale, 2304 tons Captain J Hamilton arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Wharfdale, 1832 tons, Captain J C Alexander arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Middlesbro 25th September via Mangalore, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lawada, 2124 tons, Captain C E Hodgson, arrived in harbour to-day from Calcutta 12th December, via Coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr H D Boddeley, as cabin and 5 deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced cyclone off E Coast of Ceylon on the 17th and 18th instant and then fine.

THE City Line steamer City of Madrid, 3131 tons, Captain M Greenhorn arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Glasgow 30th November via Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Brandon, Miss B Ainsworth, Mr E Taylon, Mr H Andrew, and one native. During the voyage she experienced gale in the Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Simla, 3827 tons Captain F R Simmers sailed to-day for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo Mr A H H Hallens, Mr S Gash, Col Mrs Bradley, Mr and Mrs S Gibbons Mr H H G Mitchell, Rev and Mrs C W Williams, Miss E Kimmins, Miss W Kimmins, Miss Knight, Mr W J Mathew, Mr and Mrs Gordon, Mr Ottola Catup Dr E W Y Jaiga Lukar, and Mr A Tisher.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—DEC. 28.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
RIMS Investigator		Capt T H Heming	Surveying steamer		
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Chusan	2582	Kerrick	China	28-12	P & O S N Co
Bulimba	1607	Kilpatrick			M M & Co
Scottish Monarch	2748	Patey			F Muir & Co
Caledonia	2629	Toque	Aden		P & O S N Co
Eden (bque)	464	Scuton			The Captain
Kaisow	805	Chappell			M M & Co
Baron Innerdale	2130	Crackul	W & A Grahams & Co		
Landaura	2157	Farquharson			M M & Co
Okhla	8539	Babb	Calcutta		1712 M M & Co
Marie	1461	Kelway	&		K Nixon & Co
Arabia	4167	Leigh			P and O Co
Dwarka	749	Caref			M M & Co
HMS Clive Cmdr		W E Beauchamp			R I M
Bogos	3794	Ferguson			P & O Co
Vita	691	Transon			M M & Co
Nsirung	2862	Sandilands			T M & Co
Bhundara	3216	Swanson			M M & Co
Dagfred	659	Anderson			F F Campbell & Co
Largs	944	Hickford			M M & Co
Alfoin	650	Falston			F F Campbell & Co
Nordhvalen	2130	Brinck			R A Willis
Ormedale	2304		Hamilton		
Lawada	2124	2124	Hodgson		M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	City of Madrid s.	Greenhorn	Liverpool, Dec 1
	Wharfdale s	Alexander	Mangalore, Dec 25
28	Lawada s	Hodgson	Calcutta, Dec 12
	Ormidale s	Hamilton	Calcutta, Dec 19

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Persia s	Cragletto	Kobe, &c
	Goalpara s	Tippon	Persian Gulf
	Bezwada s	Archdeacon	Calcutta
	Simla s	Summers	Shinghai, &c
	Soudan (Trpt)	Lockyer	Southamton

The steamer Clan Campbell Simpson for Dunkirk, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Bhundara for Calcutta
" Alavia for Jedah
" Bulimba for Persian Gulf

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's s s Orissa left Suez on the morning of the 27th instant.

The Clan Line s s Clan Macleod left Suez on the evening of the 25th instant.

The City Line s s City of Vienna arrived at Suez from Bombay on the evening of the 24th instant.

The City Line s s City of Bombay arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the evening of the 24th instant.

The Macintyre arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 24th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s India left Trieste on the 25th instant and may be expected at Bombay on or about the 15th January.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischid which left Bombay on the 17th instant, arrived at Singapore on the 25th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—48 bales wool E Sewjee; 25 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 13 bales wool Volkart Bros; 625 cwt Tenneleeed Bauer and Kranse; 180 bales cotton Glaze brook Tejpal and Co; 20 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 115 bales wool M Ratansy; 3412 cwt myrabollams W Becher; 140 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 34 bales cotton and 665 bales cottonwaste and fly H E Bode and Sons; 119 bales silkwaste David Sassoon and Co; 183 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros.

Director s—76 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 128 bales wool T Chimondas; 1604 cwt oil cake Glade and Co; 1000 cwt Myrabollams W Becher 21 bales wool H Metha; 256 bales wool H A Goosman

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—25 bales aloe fibre The Bombay Co; 260 cwt bone meal and 2 cases condiments Croft Mody and Co; 4000 cwt maize, 2000 cwts wheat and 1000 cwt rapeseed K D Sassoon and Co; 15 bales skins C Joosub; 100 bales hemp P Bhimjee

FOR MARSEILLES

Olympia s—1000 cwt gingillyseed J A Peghie and Co 1977 cwts; teelseed 2000 cwt poppyseed 2069 cwt linseed and 4000 cwt casterseed Ralli Bros; 211 cwt corriender seed N Futehally and Co

FOR HULL.

Griqua s—4000 cwt cottonseed Killick Nixon and Co; 1000 cwt maize Ralli Bros 2000 cwt myrabollams W Becher

Pclestria s—4000 cwt cottonseed Killick Nixon and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Wharfdale s—1000 cwt myrabollam H Asandrao and Co

Winsleydale s—50 bales cottonfly K Visram and Co; 120 bales cottons Glade and Co; 1000 cwt castorseed 2982 cwt rapeseed and 7338 cwt teelseed Ralli Bros; 2000 cwt linseed Javid Sassoon and Co; 100 cwt myrabollams K Shrikrishnadas; 487 bales cottonfly K Hurmookkroy and Co

Regent s—100 bales hemp Bombay General Trading Co; 52 bales cotton Bichard and Fetz 36 cwt gum G Sojpal; 165 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 4000 cwt poppyseed 5770 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 201 cwt mustardseed a Blaschcck and Co; 210 bales hemp P Bhimjee; 1002 cwt gum P Jethabhoy 1000 cwt wheat 1125 cwt mowraseed and 1230 cwt gingillyseed J Jacheri 2001 cwt linseed Societa Colonible Italiana; 1000 cwt myrabollams H Asandrao and Co

FOR GENOA.

Laura s—1106 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Oriel s—344 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros

FOR BALTIMORA.

Northvolen s—4500 tons manganese ore R A Willis

FOR BREMEN.

Trifels s—80 cwt olibanum, B Virdhur

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Ellenia s—3000 cwt teelseed Ralli Bros

FOR KOBE.

Bancas s—516 bales cotton Tata and Co; 1000 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co; 3 bales cotton F F Cambell and 283 bales cotton Dinshaw D Currence and Co; 200 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 500 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Simla s—81 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 146 bale twist David Sassoon and Co

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DEC. 27.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... £88 1-4 = + 1-16
3 do. Rentes ..... £97 3-4 = + 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £105 1-4 = unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £85 9-16 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 28 3-16 = + 3-16
2 months hence ..... 27 11-16 = + 1-8
Spot in New York ..... 61 1-8 = + 1-4

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·15 = unchanged
Berlin " ..... 20·39 = + 1-2
New York Demand ..... 4·87 1-2 = + 3-8

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 per cent = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills ..... 2 7-8 per cent = do
6 " " " ..... 2 3-4 per cent = — 1-8
6 " " Fine Trade Bills' ..... 3 1-8 per cent = — 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 3-8 per cent = unchanged

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 2 3-4 per cent = do
7 day market loans ..... 3 1-8 per cent = + 1-4

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £50,000 for S. America.

FREIGHT—
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay 6s. 3d.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 16 N.-D., sellers firm.

METALS—
Copper Braziers £ 75
Yellow metal 6 3-4d
Bar iron Belgian £4-16-0
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-5-0
Basic Steel Bars £4-17-6

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5/3 nominal.

WHEAT—
Wheat afloat for U. K. 2,530,000
White Delhi 31 D.-J., sellers quiet
Red Karachi 29 1-8 D.-J. sellers quiet

RAPESEED—
Brown 31 7-8 D.-J. sellers flat

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 33 1-4 A.-M. value dull

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 7-8

ARRIVALS—
Steamers Massilia Grantley Hall and Camberwell.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet, Manchester quiet. Total sales 5,000. Spot 4·06+2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 3-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 9,000. Futures closed steady.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb	
3·91	3·93 −1	
Feb.-Mch.	**Mch-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**
3·98 −1	4·02 −1	4·05 −1
May-June	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**
4·08 −1	4·11	4·13 −1
Aug.-Sept.		
4·13 −1		

Receipts at U S Ports	1,33,000	3 days
Do. last year	1,49,000	
Exports to Great Britain	14,000	
Do. do Continent	69,000	

In New York—
Spot ..... 7·35 −25
Futures, month of December ..... 6·85 −34
Do. do. March ..... 7·05 −34

In New Orleans—
Spot ..... 7 1-16 −1-8
Futures, month of March ..... 7·01 −30
Do. do. June ..... 7·16 −31
Tone at close ..... steady.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Stock in London	15,000
Total visible supply	4,220,000
Do	+ 100,000
Do do for which is East Indian	126,000
Total Quantity in sight	7,590,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 72 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 27th December, 1904:—

Cotton	33,174 bales.
Wheat	85,697 cwts.
Linseed	12,752 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	13,424 "
Gingellyseed	33,695 "
Poppyseed	2,574 "
Groundnuts	779 "
Castorseed	512 "
Rice	9,759 "
Myrabollams	1,964 "
Cottonseed	29,360 "
Mowraseed	1,432 "
Gram	7,391 "
Joowar	3,123 "
Maize	3,297 "

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownuggar	.....
The Manchester Market has been	quiet
2 1-2 per cent Consols	85 1-4
3 per cent Rentes	97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	85 9-16
Bar Silver	28 3-16

The sum of about £50,000 for South America has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

BOMBAY, DEC. 28.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.
Bank T. T. ..... 1s 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand ..... 1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs 3 do do 170 3-4
Marks 3 do do 138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 132
Shanghai 30 do do 193
Japan 30 do do (nom.) 148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady

Cash	96·1	
1st Settlement 5th January	98·1	
2nd do 1st February	98·0	

Money Market.—Tone easy.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April	3	per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do 20th October	5	do	
Bank of Bengal do 10th November	6	do	
Bank of Madras do 6th July	4	do	

Bank of Bombay cash balance 23 3-4 lakhs down. The seeds and wheat markets are closed to-day.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—easier.

Estimated sales	bales	8,000	
Imports	do.	50,000	
Dec.-Jan. 3·80 −11	Jan.-Feb. 3·82 −11	Feb.-Mar. 3·87 −11	
Mar.-April 3·93 −9	April-May 3·96 −9	May-June. 3·99 −9	
June-July 4·02 −9	July-Aug. 4·04 −9	Aug-Sept. 4·04 −9	

This market remained more or less steady throughout the holidays. The renewed fall advised from home to-day has caused a slight reduction in prices locally, but speculators and dealers are still buying against previous sales and the market is quiet but steady in consequence.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	172	162	...	... Dec.
Bengal (H.G.) (Ry. terms)	167	157	...	25 Jan.
Oomravatee description (M.-G.)	181	175	...	... Dec.
Oomravatee description (M.G.)	179	173	...	25 Jan.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	...	176	170 ... Dec.
Do. do.	...	...	171	165 25 Jan.
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	183	177	...	... Dec
Karanja do. do. do.	180	174	...	25 Jan.
Akola do. do. do.	184	178	...	... Dec.
Dhamanganm Poolgaum (M-G)	181	175	...	25 Jan.
Do do. do	...	203	...	... 25 Mar.
Broach (M.-G.)	...	...	...	201 15/25 do.
Do. (M.-G.)	...	...	178	172 ... Dec.
Jalgaon (M. G.)	...	...	173	167 25 Jan.
Do. (M.-G.)	...	...	176	166 ... Dec.
Bengal (M. G.)	...	...	171	161 ... 25 Jan.
Do.	...	...	176	166 ... Dec.
Sind-Punjab	...	...	171	161 ... 25 Jan.
Do.	...	...	183	177 ... 25 Jan.
Nagpur Kamptee M.G.				
Do.				

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending the 17th December, as compared with the statement of the 24th December:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 17. Rs.	Dec. 24 Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	46,60,281	50,68,967
Public Deposits at Branches	30,52,824	32,79,588
Other Deposits	8,35,95,026	8,04,76,391
Post Bills	8,617	8,617
Sundries	21,18,373	21,68,999
Rs.	11,08,34,921	10,94,01,862
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,29,85,659	1,27,74,251
Other authorised Securities	10,93,687	11,04,963
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	60,02,561	63,97,596
Loans do. do. do.	1,13,07,484	1,21,58,044
Bills discounted and purchased	3,86,45,101	3,90,95,237
Dead Stock	3,12,200	3,12,200
Stamps and Stationery	4,619	4,590
Balances with other Banks	7,77,876	3,17,278
Sundries	2,54,824	2,58,858
Cash	3,94,50,919	3,70,78,167
Rs.	11,08,34,92	10,94,01,062

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SARGON—Dec. 28, at Linden House Apollo Bunder, to Mr. and Mrs. Cecil F. Sargon, a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DODD—December 24, at Mainpuri, the wife of R J Sherwood Dodd, U P Police, of a daughter

JAMES—December 23, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieut-Colonel R James, I M S, of a daughter

SALFELDT—At Madras, the wife of Mr Clement Saalfelt, Asst Station Master, Madras Railway, of a daughter

WARBY—December 24, at Madras, the wife of Sergt Inst W H Warby, Madras Artillery Volunteer, of a son

DEATHS.

PORTER—November 18, at Aimere, at her residence, "The Retreat," Caroline, widow of the late Alfred Porter, Sub-Engineer, P W D (Retired), aged 75 years.

TREHERNE—December 20, at the Civil Hospital, Allahabad. Frederick Hughes Treherne, of Agra.

PURE BLOOD.

KEMP'S

"CLOVERINE."

RED CLOVER BLOOD MIXTURE,

A Compound Elixir of Trifolium with Iodide of Potassium.

An excellent preparation for cleansing the Blood from all impurties such as Salt, Rheum, Acne, Boils, Scrofula, Hives, Ulcers, Pimples, Erysipelas, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Itch, Climatic Eruptions, and other diseases in which the System requires cleansing.

Endorsed by the Entire Medical Profession, who place this combination at the head of all preparations for purifying the Blood.

Price, Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., LD.,
HIS EXCELLENCY'S CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 5h. 3m. High water 3-40m., 4-10a. Low water, 10-10m., 9-52a.
Social Conference, Ladies' Branch, Framjee Cowasjee Institute 12 o'clock.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p. m.
Warren's Circus, 9 p. m.
Bombay Industrial Exhibition, 3 to 11 p. m.

DEPARTURE OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Sardar Bhow Rao Babasaheb Pritinidhy, Chief of Wishalgadh, left Bombay for Wishalgadh with his followers on Tuesday.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A GIRL.—Khatija, a Mahomedan girl, aged six years, was playing near a window in her father's house at Nishanpada on Tuesday, when she overbalanced and fell out of the window. Her skull was fractured and she died on the spot.

CONGRESS CONVERSAZIONE.—The members of the General Reception Committee and of the Exhibition Committee of the Congress are requested to attend to-day at 3-45 p.m. to receive at the Pavilion the Delegates at a Conversazione which has been arranged on their behalf between 4 and 7 p m,

REPORTED THEFT AT MAHIM.—Haji Sulleman Haji Adam, a resident of Koisa Mohalla, who has been temporarily residing in a bungalow at Mahim, during the Mahim Fair, has reported to the police the theft of a coat containing a gold watch and chain, gold buttons, a diamond ring and cash of the collective value of Rs. 695, from a room in the bungalow.

MUSIC AT APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding, the Band of the 113th Infantry will play the following programme of music at Messrs. Green and Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant from 7 to 9 p.m. to-day:—

March	Weary Willie	John Neat
Overture	Exile	C Gessner
Valse	Jaus Jubilee	Fahrbach
Selection	The Messenger Boy	Jean Caryl
Circle	Egyptian	Jasper
Song	Killarney	Balfe
Dance	Hungarian	
Galop	Polleregeister	Faust

AARON REUBEN VS. DAVID SOLOMON AND ANOTHER, FINAL ORDER.—Parties in this case have come to an amicable settlement on the following conditions:—(1.) As regards Exhibit C accused No. 1 states that he had nothing to do with its publication and that statement is accepted by the complainant. No. 2 admits having copied and corrected Exhibit C for publication amongst the members of his own community but is sorry that this should have hurt the feelings of his cousin Aaron Reuben and withdraws any imputations in it which may affect his character and reputation. (2). With regard to Exhibit D, No. 1 admits having drafted the circular bona fide upon information which he believed to be correct. He now dissociates himself with the statements made therein and if he was deceived, he is sorry. (3). As a token of their desire for reconciliation the defence are willing to pay Rs. 40 to the Beni Israel Benevolent Society. The Magistrate Mr. P. M. Dastur allowed the Case to be compounded and ordered the accused to be acquitted.

THE MAZAGON INSTITUTE.—The Christmas Sports organised by this Institute for the delectation of its members and the Mazagonites in general came off on last Monday. Thanks to the unflagging exertions of the organisers it was a complete success. There were 20 different races for boys and girls, gents and ladies young and old which together with the comicalities of the clowns and the sweet enlivening music of the band in attendance contributed to make the evening a most pleasant and enjoyable one, and particularly so, as it was for the first time that sports of this kind and on so grand a scale were held among the Goan community of this locality. At the close of the races, and after the "little tots" had their treat at the Christmas Tree, the prizes were given to the winners of the races. Some of the prizes were presented by the following ladies and gentlemen: Mrs. J D Gonsalvs and Mrs Arthur Vaz; Drs C M Villa Flor Pinto, A J Aranjo-Piedade and J S P Rodrigues and Messrs Jeronimo Manuel de Souza, H R Dixon, J C de Souza, J J Almeida, M F R Lobo, D Siqueira and L A Sales.

SENSATIONAL THEFT CASE AT NAVSARI.—In a criminal case a Parsee accused exhibited a written paper cardboard to one of the witnesses for the prosecution. The witness who is a servant of the Parsee Sankat Nivaran Fund, who was a servant under the accused and who is also a complainant in an another case against the accused laid information before the Police against him that the cardboard was stolen some three years ago. The Mahal Magistrate, Mr Waghie, after analysing all the evidence of the prosecution, decided all the three issues in favour of the accused, and without calling upon the accused for defence closed his judgment with the following remarks:—"The accused Mr Nowroji is of moderate means and practises medicine. It is improbable that he should steal such trash as a paper-board. It has appeared from the evidence that the complainant as well as some of the witnesses have enmity against the accused, so I am of opinion that the case is trumped up by them in concert with intention to ruin the accused. So I feel convinced that the complaint is not bona-fide and as there is no evidence against the accused, I acquit him."

A NOVEL CHRISTMAS CARD.—Mr. K. D. Daniel ink manufacturer of No. 8-2 Hastings Street, Calcutta, has issued an original skeleton pimpal leaf (Ficus religiosa) mounted in pretty pictures of Indian life The veins of the leaf have been carefully preserved and the green part removed by chemical process. Hindus have their own associations and folk-lore about this leaf, (1) god Vishnu is supposed to be lying floating on this leaf in the mythological ocean of milk, (2) the Vedic Hindus use its wood for sacrificial purposes, (3) the world of the ancient Hindu (India) is shaped like it, (4) women go round and round the tree when wishing to bring forth children. (5) all Hindus worship it, (6) religious Hindus build raised platforms round its stem, (7) they believe that its shed is invigorating, (8) toy cradles, and babies' clothes are hung on to its branches and offerrings made (9) it is believed that a Brahman benevolent spirit lives in its branches. It is called 'munja' from the munj" or thread ceremony during the performance of which he died. Mr. Daniel's cards therefore are not likely to be forgotten or passed unnoticed in the midst of the shower of Christmas and New Year's cards flying about in this season:

BOMBAY CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION SPORTS FOR THE CHILDREN.—A very pleasant and enjoyable evening was spent by a large number of the members, their families, children, and friends of the Institution on the ground of the Elphinstone High School, on Monday the 26th inst. The Sporting Committee having entertained them in the way of sports for the children. There were four events for competition amongst children of 12 years and under. Bessy Razario and Olive D'Cruz took the 1st and 2nd prizes respectively in the skipping race. R. Travers and H. Powell carried away a cricket bat each for a flat race little less than a quarter mile Olive Roaand Hilda Clair secured the prizes for breaking chatties. The Sack Race created lot of mirth; and after a number of tosses J. Fernandez and J. Samson carried away the prizes. After a short interval, the visitors were treated with a fancy dress football match. Eleven members appeared in well chosen costumes and amused their friends immensely. The Imperial Band was in attendance and played a select programme of music. The children seemed to have enjoyed themselves immensely and no doubt reminded many of the pleasant get-ups of the late Red Cross Club. As the Association has now made a start we trust they will make this an annual function for the sake of the little ones.

ALLEGED INSULT ON BOARD A SHIP.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, third Presidency Magistrate, James Gwnda Davies charged Peter Cree with insult and using abusive language on the 16th instant on board the s. s. "Palestrina" on her way from Aden to Bombay. Mr. Ashbury, pleader, appeared for the complainant. It appeared that the complainant was the Second Officer and the accused, the Chief Engineer on board the s. s. "Palestrina." The complainant's story was that on the morning of the 16th instant the accused with the second and third engineers and with the steward to the engineers was taking his breakfast. He himself was then on the bridge for a look-out. He over-heard the accused at the mess-room door making a noise which he thought was made purposely to annoy him. So he went up to the accused and asked him if he meant to annoy him. To this the accused replied in the affirmative, calling him in an offensive name remarking that the d—Welsh were no good. The complainant thereupon challenged him to come upon the bridge and fight him. The story for the defence was that the complainant was in the habit of over-hearing him when he was engaged in a talk with other engineers leaving his work at the bridge. At the time they were seated at breakpast they were talking amongst themselves, flinging remarks at one another. The complainant heard them and thinking some of the remarks were thrown at him in his absence at once, got wild and calling foul names challenged the accused to fight. The Second and the Third Engineers deposed to the fact that it was not the accused who gave any provocation to the complainant. It was the complainant who began with foul language on which the accused retaliated. The Magistrate held that it was the complainant who was at the bottom of the whole trouble, and from the evid

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The Bombay Gazette
THURSDAY, DEC. 29, 1904.

INDIAN FACTS AND FIGURES.

THE Home Department of the Government of India has just published its eighth issue of "Judicial and Administrative Statistics," which consists of almost four hundred foolscap pages. India, as administered by the Paramount Power, it is shown, has an area of 1,006,089 square miles, containing a population of 230,152,980, according to the census of 1901. For the purposes of administration, the country is divided into provinces, which vary greatly in area and population, and which are severally named Burma, Assam, Bengal, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Punjab, Bombay with Sind, Central Provinces, Hyderabad Assigned Districts (Berar), Madras, Coorg and the Andaman Islands. The North-West Frontier Provinces, Ajmere-Merwara and British Baluchistan are controlled by the Foreign Department. Madras and Bombay are called Presidencies, and each is administered by a Governor, presiding over an Executive Council. Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Burma are administred by Lieutenant-Governors without an Executive Council; but in each of these provinces, as well as in Madras and Bombay, there is a Legislative Council. The head of the administration in the Central Provinces, Assam and the North-West Frontier Province is a Chief Commissioner; there is no local Legislative Council and all laws for them and for the other provinces in which there is no Legislative Council, are made in the Council of the Governor-General. Baluchistan, Coorg, Berar and Ajmer-Merwara are also administered by Chief Commissioners, the office being held ex-officio by members of the Political Service; by the Agent to the Governor-General for Baluchistan, by the Resident in Mysore for Coorg, by the Resident in Hyderabad for Berar and by the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana for Ajmer-Merwara. The Andaman Islands are also an ex-officio Chief Commissionership, held by the Superintendent of the penal settlement of Port Blair. The administrative unit in all the provinces is a district; in each district is a number of sub-divisions each in charge of an officer subordinate to the district officer. In all provinces, except Madras, a number of districts are grouped to form a Commissionership or division, the officer in charge having general control of the district officers and forming a link of communication between them and the Provincial Government.

Many of these facts are known already and duly set forth in school geographies. But the volume is up-to-date, and those responsible for the teaching of the young idea would do well to correct their hand-books accordingly. If they wish for further information it is to be had in the book. They may learn the number of Judges, of High Courts, Small Cause Courts, and Police Courts; the number of cases decided in each. They will be able to ascertain the percentage of persons concerned in crimes and misdemeanours and the proportion of the population which has been incarcerated in jail. Those who delight in figures will learn that the police force of the country is 149,439 strong; that their pay bill exceeds two millions per year. It is positively recorded that property to the value of Rs. 1,14,38,000 was stolen in the years under report, and of this only Rs. 31,20,000 worth was recovered, so each reader may form his own estimate of the value of the custodians of life and property as well as of the force. The record of professional crime, as dealt with by the police, show that Thagi by strangulation may be regarded as extinct, except in British Baluchistan where three cases of this kind are stated to have occurred in 1901 and two in 1902. Thagi by poisoning has also become a rare phenomenon, no cases having been recorded from any province for two years and in the three last years only five, three and two cases respectively. Other forms of professional crime, continue, however, to be numerous, cattle-lifting being the most serious form and practised in the Punjab more frequently than in any other province. Poisoning is fairly common, arsenic being the favourite poison among inorganic drugs; whilst opium claims first place amongst organic. Datura is popular in the United Provinces and the Punjab, while mercury is much resorted to in Madras and aconite is gaining favour in Bengal and the Punjab. Under education, we find that the number of male pupils is 4,221,870 and of female 472 422. The figures are small in proportion to the population, but they show an increase of 15 per cent. in the past decade. The proportion of females to males receiving instruction is now about one to nine, while at the beginning of the decade, it was about one to ten. Not more than two or three per cent. of the girls advance beyond the primary stage of education.

The number of registered presses increased in the ten years ending 1902-03 from 1,733 to 2,156, an increase of 24 per cent. The number of newspapers grew in the same period from 602 to 657, an increase of about nine per cent., while the number of periodicals, other than newspapers, increased from 398 to 613, an increase of about 54 per cent. The number of books published in English, or in some other European language, increased from 916 to 1,396, being at the rate of 52 per cent, but there are said to be much smaller indications of progress in the publication of books in the Indian languages, whether modern or classical. This number, however, is still about five and a half times as large as the number of books printed in English. The bulk of the books have to do with religion. Lunatics in asylums are counted at something like six thousand. Christians furnish the largest percentage of these, but the explanation is to be found that amongst them the outbreak of insanity is immediately followed by removal to an asylum as the best place for the careful custody and safety of the patient. Hindus are comparatively few as with them many harmless lunatics remain at large and are not taken into the asylums. Among the alleged causes of insanity, the use of hemp is prominent with 691 cases; hereditary and congenital insanity follows with 422 cases; epilepsy 329; alcoholism 162 cases. The use of opium was responsible for not more than 35 cases of which six arose out of opium smoking and 29 from opium eating. To moral causes as many as 847 cases are assigned, but the classification is defective, the cause of insanity being unknown in about half the cases in the asylums and inaccurately stated in many cases. Another table, of the many tables the volume contains, gives further illustrations of the conditions of life in this country. In the last quarter of a century the human beings who have been killed by wild animals amount to 74,224 and by snakes 519,648 equal to the entire population of a first class city. In the five years ending 1902, the total deaths from wild animals was 3,232 and from the activity of snakes 22,978. It is, of course, probable that many such deaths are not reported and equally probable that deaths are assigned to snakes or wild animals that they had nothing at all to do with. To give the devil his due, the wild animal is much more destructive to domestic animals, though the snake is more prone to attack human beings. Whereas in the past twenty-five years, wild animals killed 1,690,397 head of cattle, snakes were only answerable for 115,832.

AMERICA AND GOLF. What America has to say on the subject of a game, which was invented to encourage a dyspeptic monarch to take out-door exercise, ought not to have much value, but as America invented a ball which reduced the round by two strokes in every nine holes, she is entitled to some respect. America now sends us a book on golf. We doubt if the author is an American, for he is modest, and modesty is not one of the weaknesses of the American character. He conceals his identity under the "nom de guerre," "Niblick" and all the niblicks in the world will not get him out of the bunker in which he lies. He propounds some quite new theories which the scratch player of to-day will resent. He tell us that "the correct position is to have the left foot nearer the line of flight than the right." Several men play an excellent game off the left foot, but they are in a minority, and one always has the stolid prejudice, amounting perhaps to silent gratitude in a match that they would play even better off another stance. "Niblick" is all for the left foot stance, and the first reason he advances for it is that "the further back the right foot is from the line of flight, the longer will be the backward swing and consequently greater momentum." Possibly alone this might stand as sound, but he emphasises later that both feet should be "pointing well out." Of the merits of the half-swing, "Niblick" says that the man who shortens his swing to a half circle "unconsciously flattens the circle into an ellipse to get driving power, with the result that the segment of the circle through which club travels is longer than if a full swing in a the circle is made." Then he has a chapter on "Mental Golf" in which he says: "If the decision of the match hangs on the last putt, do not have a gloomy face showing Christian resignation, but fill your mind with vacancy, not even allowing yourself the consolation of religion." He wants an alteration in the rules of the game, and "Golf" (New York) says:—"It is absolutely certain that an irresistible demand will be made upon the United States' Golf Association to take the revision of the rules into their own peculiar care. These rules are capable" continues the American paper, "of being simplified, improved, and condensed, and if the Royal and Ancient neglect the work, no complaint can be made if some other body steps in and does it." So we are to have an Americanised edition of the game it appears.

CANON HILL'S TRANSFER. THE transfer of the Rev. Canon Hill from Bombay to Aden will be regarded as little short of a calamity. For many years past he has laboured among us, denying himself the pleasures of this world, and devoting himself entirely to the duties of his calling. With an absentee Bishop and an absentee Archdeacon, the large section of the European residents of Bombay, whose parish church is the Cathedral, have come to regard Canon Hill as their vicar, and they will not only feel, but resent his transfer. It is said that no other arrangement could be made, in which case it would seem that the ecclesiastical authorities are not very resourceful. To deprive Bombay of the Chaplain it has come to look upon as its permanent pastor, for the sake of supplying Aden—a small, non-church-going garrison—will not impress the layman except in the wrong way. But if the transfer indirectly work to our advantage, we may have some consolation for our loss. If it bring about the permanent residence of the Bishop and the Archdeacon in Bombay and prevent their flitting about from Bombay to Poona and Mahableshwar—following the much-to-be condemned practice in which the Civil Government persists—we may congratulate Canon Hill that his banishment and our loss have brought us gain. But we do not anticipate that any such advantage will accrue, and considering the vigour with which other churches are working in the Presidency city, we can only offer our sympathy to the congregation and parishioners of St. Thomas's on what they must feel is a great loss both to the Church of England and to themselves.

THE AMERICAN ARMY. AN interesting article in a home contemporary by Sir Howard Vincent upon recent the combined manœuvres of the American Regular troops and Militia has attracted considerable attention in Military circles in the United States. One American military journal observes that where Sir Howard Vincent criticised he did so with kindliness and the discriminating judgment of a military officer of wide experience and where he praised it was with sincerity and heartiness. He was particularly considerate in his judgment of the Militia, making generous allowance, for the effect of the extensive travel which it had had to undertake for its exhaustive labour in the field and for its unfamiliarity with service conditions. His criticism as to the arrangement of the manœuvre camps, transport and equipment, will command the serious attention of military officers in the United States and his statement that the manœuvres have been helpful to the service might properly be supplemented with the remark that Colonel Vincent had also performed a highly useful work in giving a broad and admirably considered estimate of the manœuvres as seen from the European point of view. Seldom has a criticism on the American Army by a British Officer been received more pleasantly and flatteringly.

THE members of the Indian Polo Association are being invited to express their views regarding a proposal to establish polo pony fairs in India.

IT is not expected that the Railway Board will assemble before February, as Mr. Upcott, the Chairman, and Mr. Wood will not arrive in India before then.

REPORTS received at Quetta show that the Seistan Boundary Commission are continuing survey operations and the work seems likely to last for several weeks longer.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN and Sir Henry Cotton will pay a visit to the Exhibition this evening at 6 p.m., when they will be received by the Chairman and the Secretaries.

MR. MEYER, now on special duty in charge of the "Gazetteer," has arrived in Calcutta. His appointment to succeed Mr. Baker as Secretary in the Financial Department will doubtless be shortly announced.

SIRDAR INAYAT ULLAH KHAN arrived in Calcutta on Monday morning. He expressed himself most gratified with his reception and with all the comforts that had been arranged for his long journey by rail from Peshawar.

IN connection with the Exhibit of the Bombay Sanitary Association, the Bombay Presidency Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association have a Tent and Exhibits of text books for instruction in "First aid to the injured," Home Nursing and Hygiene", "How to act in case of burning and poisoning", with appliances for rendering "First aid, stretchers and an Ambulance. Through the courtesy of the Exhibition Committee 6 qualified members of the Ambulance Brigade are on duty daily from 5 to 11 p.m. to render assistance in case of accident, from whom information can be obtained as to work and aims of the Association.

THE Government of India with the "Madras Mail," have been dealing very fairly with Madras so far as new irrigation projects are concerned. It was feared that the Provinces in the North, especially the Punjab, would be unduly favoured in the matter of funds, but so far this has not been the case. The Government of India have just sanctioned for immediate execution the big Maupad Tank project in Nellore District, which is estimated to cost Rs. 12 lakhs; and it is also stated that the Government of India are about to sanction an estimate for a large pumping station which will provide irrigation for Divi Island in the Kistna District. Both of these projects are excellent in their different ways, and the Government of India's sanction of them augurs well for the fate of the other big and small irrigation projects that have been under consideration by the Madras Government.

A TRANSACTION curiously illustrating Turkish methods has just taken place at the Porte. The son of Naschet Bey, Prefect of the Police, was accused to the Porte of having been privy to the escape from Ottoman territory of several members of the Young Turkey Party, against whom treasonable allegation were made, and a secret investigation conducted at the Palace established the truth of the charges. The young man was sentenced in camera to exile to the Asiatic provinces, but in order to save the face of his father as much as possible, the sinecure post of Procurator to the Erzeroum Administration has been specially created for him.

EVIL bacteria we are accustomed to hear a good deal about, but less is known of the useful ones. Dr. A. Charrin, a distinguished French savant, has carried out an interesting experiment. He fed two groups of guinea-pigs on carots—one group took the vegetable after it had been sterilised by boiling and all germs thus destroyed, the other after it had been sprinkled over with dust or with the soil in which the carrots had been grown. Of seventeen subjects in the first group twelve died before those in the second, and the investigation showed that the total absence of germs in the sterlisied food impaired the digestion and lowered the assimilative power of the animals. Only five altogether were lost of the group fed on the germ containing food.

THE Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire—whose marriage with to Miss Daisy Leiter, the American heiress, and sister to Lady Curzon, is just announced—is twenty-seven years of age and the nineteenth holder of the title, whose creation dates as far back as 1603. His country seat is at Charlton Park, Malmesbury, and he is the possessor of a celebrated picture gallery and a well-known collection of old masters. For five years he has acted as A.D.C to Lord Curzon, and it was in India that he and his future wife first met. The Countess is very like Lady Curzon in appearance, and is reputed to be the possessor of nearly a million dollars. Her sister, Miss Naney Leiter, was married last month, it will be recalled, to Major Colin Campbell, of the Indian Army. Should Lady Curzon's health eventually permit of her return to India, the whole trio of Leiter sisters will have temporary homes in the East.

AMONG the minor economies which Pius X. is effecting in the Vatican is one which threatens an institution of which the very existence can be known to but few—the Papal menagerie, formed mainly during the lifetime of Leo XIII., to whom prominent persons in all parts of the world were fond of presenting specimens of the rare and curious animals of their regions. Leo XIII. used to daily visit and feed them from his own hand; but his successor finds the cost heavy, and contemplates presenting the animals to various zoological collections. Some time since a pelican escaped, and was shot in the Campagna by a sportsman, who at once presented a piece of game so little common in Italy to the King. News of the escape had, however, reached the Royal household, and after being carefully plucked and dressed for table, the pelican was sent back to the Vatican.

A GERMAN doctor, says the "Kolnische" Zeitung, has discovered an anti-toxin serum to prevent fatigue. An injection is said to give man or beast new energy after the most exhausting work. If the discovery is a genuine one we shall have no need of Mr. H. G. Wells's "Food of the Gods," for we should attain to a power of work far superior to the giants of his story. But would not this state of perpetual energy be a trifle monotonous asks a home paper. The untiring person who talks without ceasing and is as fresh as when he started, after a weary night's journey in a train, is a most trying companion. Fortunately, he is comparatively rare outside America. But if his type could be indefinitely increased by hypodermic injections, society would become impossible. The gift of perpetual youth and energy, like perpetual sunlight, would be intolerable, and on the whole we are inclined to hope that this German doctor will keep his secret to himself.

THE MODERN DISTRUST OF DOCTORS.

IT must not be supposed that this title implies any modern distrust of the doctor as such, or of modern medical and surgical methods. There are, of course, individuals who take much pleasure in expressing their disbelief in the doctor and all his works—as long as they are well. But on the whole observes Dr. Wynne of Manchester, there was never perhaps, a time when the medical man so thoroughly enjoyed the confidence of his patients and, on the whole, of the public. It is recognised that the sarcasms of Montaigne find no target among the medical men of this generation, since with the knee-breeches, the gold-headed cane, and the oracular manner of their predecessors they have abandoned the cloak of mystery that in those old days had to cover such a corpulence of ignorance. Medicine, in fact, has become much less of an art and much more of a science.

That there is a distrust of the profession as such is, however, unfortunately true. This distrust permeates all classes of society, and evidences of it are not far to seek. It has been shown in the constitution of the General Medical Council, which though really a Committee of the Privy Council, enjoys only the most absurdly limited powers. It has been shown, in the past especially, in the treatment meted out to the Army Medical Corps and more recently in the dogged opposition of influential persons and departments even to such reforms as have already been granted. It has been shown again and again in Parliament, when any representation is made by the profession concerning bills that affect either its own interests or the health of the community at large, as occurred recently during the discussion of the present Midwives Act. It is shown again in the attitude of a certain class of philanthropists to any medical criticism of their schemes—schemes which very often demand the gratuitous services of medical men. It is further shown, and here perhaps with the greatest bitterness, in the treatment of medical men by the friendly societies, who have too often refused to extend even the principle of the "living wage" to their medical officers; and while the wages of the majority of their members have in many cases doubled while the expenses of the medical officers have enormously increased, have yet refused to give any consideration at all to the most reasonable requests for an increase of salary made by their unfortunate surgeons.

This is an attitude of mind on the part of the public that is really bewildering to those who see in the medical profession a profession which, by its devotion to the cause of public health, has made its own extinction its final goal, and a body of men who, with all their faults, have deliberately chosen a calling in which they know they will always be called upon, whatever their position, to give much of their time and their skill to the relief of the suffering without fee or reward.

It would certainly be interesting to trace the causes of this spirit of distrust, to discover how far and in what way it is deserved. That would be an inquiry of considerable magnitude and quite outside the scope of such an article as the present. It may not be out of place here, however, to make a suggestion which will probably be found to lie at the root of the whole matter, and may help, at all events, to guide in their investigations any others who may be interested. We have already seen that this feeling of distrust, we may even go so far as to call it resentment, is directed not against the medical man as an individual but against the profession to which he belongs. The seeds of this feeling may always have been latent in the public mind, but it cannot be denied that it has in recent years grown both in volume and intensity, and this growth has coincided with a certain growth that has been taking place inside the profession itself—the growth, namely, of a desire for union, for organisation, and for mutual protection. As I have said, the position of the medical man is unique among the professions. Nobody dreams of going to a lawyer, an engineer, or an accountant without his fee in his pocket, because he knows that any of these men is entitled to refuse his services unless he receives his proper payment or some substantial assurance that it will be forthcoming; even the clergyman is not expected to marry members of his flock without receiving his fee. But the case of the doctor is different; he knows that when the sick or the injured come to him there is a moral obligation on him to do what is necessary for their relief and think about repayment afterwards, and in the case of the poor and needy to do so is his highest privilege. But he knows, too, that this very obligation of his will be exploited by the dishonest as it always has been. As his profession has become more and more crowded and competition keener, he has had to submit to all sorts of exploitation. He has been exploited by dishonest patients who make no plea of poverty but refuse to pay him, trusting in his repugnance to the possible consequences of legal proceedings even if successful. He has been exploited by the well-to-do abusers of the various hospitals and other medical societies. He has been exploited by the highly organised trade unions and friendly societies, who could dictate terms to him because they knew that competition would always provide another man ready to accept them if one refused. And throughout he has been helpless—debarred, as a rule, by the traditional and notorious jealousy of the profession even from taking counsel with his brother medical man across the street, with whom, as a rule, he was not on speaking terms!

Such was the medical man to whom the public for generations had been used, and he was an institution of whom they naturally approved. But that old order has for some time been changing. The profession has been waking up and seeing all around it the necessity for organisation as a step to the removal of injustices. Years ago the first tentative steps were taken, and small medical societies were formed in many localities, and behold! the men who previously would not speak to one another began to wonder only why they had acted so. The causes of their jealousy were found to be but the figments of a tradition, until now the spirit of brotherhood permeates almost the whole of the profession.

Such a profession, united by common interests and organised for their protection, is new. The public views it with a vague distrust and distinct resentment, and will continue to do so until time has proved to them, as prove it must, that an organised medical profession is an instrument for great and far-reaching good not to its own members alone.

THE "Hospital" publishes a strong warning to nurses, written by a correspondent whose reliability can be depended upon, advising them not to go out to South Africa, or, if they go, to be prepared to sink a hundred pounds while they are waiting for employment. "This time," the journal says, "the warning comes from Johannesburg, where streets were once supposed to be paved with gold, and is from a private nurse who herself has undergone the experience from which she wishes to save her sisters in England. Within three months we have received two emphatic proofs of the difficulty experienced by people with reduced incomes in paying the high fees which a nurse is compelled to charge in South Africa."

IF the island of Samos, writes the "Memorial Diplomatique," no longer takes a distinguished place as being controlled by the tyrant Polycrates, it has still some title to fame in modern history by virtue of the rapidity with which it changes its rulers. About every two years Samos finds the need for a new one. Earthquakes keep pace with these changes. One of these latterly caused such terrible disasters that the reigning prince Vythimes Pasha (the island is under the suzerainty of Turkey) desires to contract a loan in order to repair the ruin caused everywhere by the general upheaval. Eighteen months ago a rich Samiote was willing to lend 10,000 Turkish pounds and now he wants to borrow 30,000 giving as a guarantee the 1,500 pounds which the Ottoman public debt pays yearly to Samos as compensation for the exploitation of her salt-mines. But up to now, this offer has not inspired confidence. The Ottoman Bank and the Tobacco monopoly authorities are considerably perplexed. These 40,000 pounds (Turkish) would constitute the total public debt of Samos, which in itself would be a relatively modest one.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

SEIZURE OF AMMUNITION.

RUSSIAN REPRESENTATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 27.

The journal "Rus", in an outspoken article, says that the time has passed for silence regarding the state of the Navy. It adds that the task imposed upon Admiral Rozhdestvensky is superhuman and the vessels destined for his reinforcement, which are now at Cronstadt and Libau, are dengerously defective.

Reuter (Peking) says that Russia has demanded the restitution of the three millions of rifle ammunition seized at Fengtai on the ground that it is intended for the Legation Guard.

It is announced at the Hague that the rumours that Holland would place Sabang at the disposal of the Baltic Fleet are devoid of foundation.

* *

REFORM IN RUSSIA.

Demand for a Constitution.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATION.

A Government Communique declares the reform movement initiated by the Zemstvos is alien to the Russian people which remain true to the old State organisation hallowed by centuries. The authors are working for the benefit not of Russia but her enemies.

The Government must oppose any anti-Governmental meeting and State servants are specially held responsible for any contraventions of the law in this respect. It also calls upon the Press to contribute to the tranquillisation of society.

The St. Petersburg newspapers profess almost unqualified satisfaction with the Tsar's decree which the "Novoe Vremya" describes as the second enfranchisement of the peasants.

LONDON, DEC. 28.

A banquet took place last night, in the Pavloff Hall, St. Petersburg, at which one thousand were present to protest against the war. The day chosen was the anniversary of the Revolution of 1825.

The speakers declared the restoration of peace was hopeless so long as Russia had no constitution. These remarks were vociferously applauded.

A meeting of Zemstvos in the Province of Moscow became very excited and caused demonstrations in the streets where thousands were unable to obtain admission and cheered noisily.

A meeting held of University professors and leading savants unanimously declared that no progress in science was possible without the establishment of a constitutional regime.

LATER.

The Tsar's decree is so worded that it is variously regarded as conceding much and conceding nothing beyond vague promises. Meanwhile the unqualified language of the Government Communique causes deep disappointment to the reformers.

The Moscow Zemstvo has adjourned indefinitely after adopting a Resolution declaring that ths delegates are so concerned at yesterday's Communique that they are unable to conduct business with the necessary calm.

THE CHINESE ENVOY TO TIBET.

Starts for India.

LONDON, DEC. 28.

Reuter (Tientsin) says that Tongshaoyi, the special Chinese Envoy, started for India, en route to Lhassa to-day.

THE FIRTH OF FORTH NAVAL BASE.

Scheme Shelved.

It is reported that the idea of a naval base at the Firth of Forth has been shelved, Admiral Sir John Fisher desiring to devote all the money available to the construction of new ships.

ESPIONAGE IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

Circular from the Minister of War.

The French Minister for War has addressed a Circular to the Military Governors and Commanders of Army Corps against inadmissable methods of obtaining information. Officers have been required to justify actions which are purely matters of conscience.

These methods should be severely punished. The Army must devote its whole energy to preparing to defend the country undistracted by the strife of parties.

THE PORTE AND MACEDONIA.

European Gendarmery Officers.

The Porte under strong pressure has agreed to the demand made by the Powers for the appointment of 23 additional European Gendarmery Officers in Macedonia.

OLD World flowers are becoming quite common in New World gardens. American forethought and English skill have prepared a home from home for them, and planted them in suitable soil and amid familiar surroundings. From what we learn, says the "Garden" these lovely English flowers in a typical English garden gave much pleasure to American enthusiasts, a fact that cannot fail to give us satisfaction when we consider the associations that cluster round them, the memories that cling to them in the mind of many a one at home.

MOTOR CARS for hire. Driving taught. Repairs any make of car, effected. Palmer Cord Tyres E. I. C. Plugs and Price's Lubricants for sale.—E. J LEE, 8, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE DELHI-BOMBAY MOTOR TRIALS.

THE THIRD DAY'S RUN.

GWALIOR TO GOONA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

GOONA (GWALIOR), DEC. 28.

The third day's run in the Motor Trials began this morning, when the cars started on a trip from Gwalior to Goona over night. The damage suffered by the Fiat in yesterday's Gymkhana was repaired. The Rational car was also repaired after prolonged labour. This car, after crossing the bridge of boats beyond Dholpur yesterday, drew aside to allow another to pass and plunging into the sand struck a boulder breaking its frame. This morning at 7-30, the cars moved in a procession from the Gwalior's Guest House where the motorists had enjoyed the hospitality of H. H. the Maharaja. They were preceded by his Highness' car through the palace grounds and on to the Agra road where the Maharaja acted as starter. There was some delay owing to the question concerning Mr. Huntley Walker's 30 h.p. Darracq, the point being raised whether the car should be disqualified for having repairs to its radiator effected in the Gwalior State workshop. It appeared that the car had been sent to the workshop on the suggestion of the Secretary, though the owner was prepared to make the repairs himself. Eventually the car was allowed to proceed. It was 8-30 before the first car got away, Napier leading as usual. The run to Sipri where the first stop was made was seventy miles, the longest continuous run yet made. The road was pleasantly undulating, but duly ten and half miles out, the Fiat punctured. Mr. Reynold's car had similar trouble twenty miles further. Fiat arrived at Sipri over an hour behind its rival competitors, Napier, De Dietrich and the big Darracq leaving Sipri road to Goona. Another sixty miles was still an excellent one, and the day's run was finished by the bigger cars by 3 o'clock.

The Fiat lost forty-nine marks on the day's run, its tyre trouble occupying over an hour and a half to remedy, owing to the fatigue of the mechanic who had been working all the night to repair yesterday's damage. The Panhard broke down hopelessly eighteen and half miles from Goona, and bullocks were sent out to bring in the car, and camels for the men. The Napier lost some marks owing to its defective accumulator and there are not more than half a dozen cars with clean sheets for the three day's run.

Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ltd., the Indian Agents for the Napier Cars, received a wire from Mr. Basil Johnson, from Goona, at 5 minutes to 5 yesterday, informing them that the Napier arrived first at Goona after a non-stop run. The distance from Gwalior to Goona is 130 miles and the average speed of the run was 30 miles an hour.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 28.

It has been decided that the Native Orderly Officers to be sent to England next year shall be selected from the Gurkha regiments.

Lieutenant-Colonel Donne, A. A. G. is granted an extension of tenure to 9th September 1905.

Lieutenant Beeman, 95th Infantry, is transferred o the 6th Gurkhas as Double Company officer.

Lieutenant Robertson, 97th Infantry is appointed to the 21st Cavalry as Squadron officer.

CORONATION LITERARY SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Society was held on Sunday night at 9 p.m. at the Society's premises in 2nd Nagpada, Mr. Cazi Ismail Chilwai, late Oriental Translator to the High Court, being voted to the chair. There was a large gathering and most of the Section of the Ward had been represented by their leaders. Among those present were Dr. Gulam Serwer, president of the Society, Khan Saheb Ebrahim Hafiz, and Mr. Moulvi Ali Mahomed, B. A. Joint Honorary Secretaries, Mr. Moulvi Abdul Wadood, Mr. Syed Mahomed, Head Master, Second Nagpada Municipal School, Munshi Syed Ali Naki Munshi, Mahomed Ali Dalvi, Aga Ali Akbar, Mr. Gulam Mohinuddin Mookri and many others. Mr. Moulvi Ali Mahomed B. A., one of the Secretaries, in addressing the meeting, said that they had a very interesting and a useful subject to consider. It has been felt that in this locality 2nd Nagpada in which the Society's premises were situated there is a large number of boys who wander about uncared for and whose education their parents and guardians do not and cannot pay attention to. Most of these boys are strangely unaffected by the facilities offered by the Schools of the Joint Schools Committee, as their parents or guardians turn a cold or a deaf ear to the proposal of sending them to those Schools, averring that education there, does not begin with what they consider to be the proper beginning for Moslem boys viz the teaching of the Koran, the holy book of Islam. It has been considered desirable by educational authorities to yield to this general feeling and the Joint Schools Committee, have made some arrangement for teaching the Koran, but this is not sufficient and the Committee under the law can do no more. As the ignorant Mahomedan population would not take to education unless begun with the holy book, it was necessary to open a full-time class for teaching the Koran. With this view therefore the President Dr. Gulam Serwer proposes to open under the supervision of this Society, such a class, the entire expenditure of which he graciously undertakes to bear himself. This is a very commendable proposal and worthy of being appreciated not only by the Society, but by all who are interested in the cause of Mahomedan education. This class besides attaining the immediate object of teaching a good reading of the Koran, is meant to be and will be a great inducement to further education and stepping stone or a feeder to the Schools of the Joint Schools Committee and other schools.

Mr. Moulvi Ali Mahomed then advanced various considerations from a Moslem point of view as to the desirability of teaching to the young boys a good reading of the Koran. At the end he moved a formal adoption of the President, Dr. Gulam Serwer's proposal and exhorted the audience to co-operate with the Society in their laudable object and to express gratitude to Dr. Gulam Serwer for his generosity and sympathy for the cause of Mahomedan education.

Messrs. Syed Mahomed and Mahomed Ali Dalvi, spoke next, in support of the proposal followed by Khan Saheb Shaik Ebrahim Hafiz, who said it was a pity that Mahomedans did not take full advantage of so many thousands of rupees which the Government and the Municipality spend for their education in the shape of maintaining public schools and cruelly allowed their children to loaf about, fall into bad company and turn vagrants and criminals. He said the leaders of every section should make every effort to direct these innocent truants to the public primary schools in the city or to such a class as the Society was going to found as a feeder to those schools. He further expressed a hope that his esteemed friend, Dr. Gulam Surwer, would make some permanent endowment for the maintenance of the class.

The proposal was heartily adopted by the Society and the class will, in the first instance, be opened on the Society's premises pending better arrangement either in a room of the 2nd. Nagpada Municipal School or elsewhere.

DON'T BUY a Motor Car until you have had a free trial on a Clement.—Sole Agent for the whole of India, E. J. LEE, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

"Every Man" at the Queen's Hall.

GLUCK'S "ALCESTIS."

MUSIC, DRAMA AT THE SAVOY.

LONDON, DEC. 9.

ENTERPRISE, in the matter of London productions of notable successes which are produced at the various big provincial festivals, appears, thanks to the artistic energy and foresight of Mr. Arthur Fagge, to be much more in evidence than formerly. Music-lovers will remember that London had to wait three years before it heard Elgar's unique work, The Dream of Gerontius. Now, within three months of the original production (at Leeds in October last) Dr. Walford Davies's highly original and impressive cantata "Everyman" was given on Monday to a very full house at the Queen's Hall by the admirable new society, the London Choral Society. They gave it in every respect a thoroughly artistic performance. It is essentially a choral work and a second hearing of it deepens the impression that in this choral treatment of the musical schema, the composer has been able to set a clear and distinctive mark on his work. It is original, impressive—on the same plane in fact, as the original drama. The orchestration, thoroughly modern, did not seem to come out as well as before, but that was not in the least due to any fault on the part of the orchestra on this occasion. But with Mr. Kennerley Rumford as Everyman, whose diction throughout was beautifully clear and polished, and Mr. Gregory Hast as Death (two new interpreters), the dialogue in the first part stood out with singular strength. The fugue at the end seems a weak spot, but on the whole it stands as a notable contribution to modern English music. Miss Gleeson-White and Miss Muriel Foster sang their former parts with equal charm and finish, and under Mr. Arthur Fagge's really fine choral conducting the performance must be praised as not only one of the best of this admirable society, but as one of the most interesting events of the present musical season. In an introductory part of the concert the "In Memoriam" overture by Sullivan and Miss Muriel Foster's singing of three of the Sea Pictures of Elgar were worthy of special mention.

To the Royal College of Music has fallen the honour of producing, and producing worthily, the beautiful opera of Gluck, Alcestis. It is hard to disprove that opera is in a bad way in England, but when such a masterpiece can be performed in such a way by one of our leading training schools, it can with certainty be affirmed that whenever the English public are ready for a repertoire opera-house the material, most excellently moulded into shape, is ready to hand. It is a thousand pities that such a revival as Friday's at his Majesty's Theatre cannot run for at least a week. Certain blemishes apart, the thing was wonderful. It had, thanks to the enthusiasm of the conductor, Sir Chas. Stanford and the genius for direction of Mr. Richard Temple, the producer, a certain operatic quality which at once stamped it as distinctive. It was no mere choral singing in front of scenery. Weak as some of the principals' conceptions of their parts may have been, they all showed a certain unity in common with the whole fabric of the work. There was youth, vigour, skill, and above all, an evident love for their work. What mattered it if Admetus looked too young, was jerky and modern? What mattered it if Alcestis showed little subtlety in gesture? Who minded very much when Heracles toyed with his club and nursed it as if it had been a jester's bauble? Nothing of these easily remediable defects detracted one whit from the fine, healthy swing of the thing. All of them seemed to have got somehow into touch with the big, real, tragic tragedy of Euripides which lay at the root of the matter. It was essentially sung, essentially acted, essentially operatic, and this trinity of good points brought an emphatic success.

The strength of the music, so conventional (for all its warning note as to coming reform), so daringly simple, so fresh even in its antiquity, was a sheer delight to the music-lover. The best playing of the students' orchestra was unquestionably in the ballet, and Mr. Soutten is to be praised for doing this part of the work so artistically. It was just what it should have been, except, may be, for the garland dance. The rest of the dancing, in place of the usual skirt-swishing and grotesque porturing, was a delight to the eye; and Miss M. A Wheeler the solo dancer, was most effective, graceful, and poetical. Of the principals, the star is Alcestis, of course, and Miss Naomie Tout did wonders. Her voice is bigger than her stage-presence, and she will need to study elocution, deportment, and gesture. But her performance was truly admirable. Her pathos was by far the best effort, and towards the end, in the magnificent scene just before Death claims her as a self-sacrificed victim, she held the house by means of her art. She is obviously a dramatic singer of great gifts. He inequalities only threw her excellent points into the higher relief. Mr. Ben Ivor Davies was earnest and vocally excellent as Admetus, and Mr. Greeves Johnson particularly good as the priest. Mr. Hebden Foster as the herald was better than as Heracles, but he sang the fine song at the end of the scene in which he first appears thoroughly well. Mounted with taste and with quite adequate decorative effect, the opera ran with remarkable smoothness, and the most interesting work was followed by a large audience with the full appreciation such an admirable programme fully merited.

"If at first you don't succeed, try, try again." Mrs. Brown-Potter tried, tried again, and on Tuesday, the combination of Brown-Potter Charles-Brookfield Charles-Warner Gilbert-Hare Raymond-Reze took the Savoy audience by storm. They fairly roared their approval, making repeated curtain calls, and even compelling the brilliant adapter of "Pagliacci" to bow his acknowledgments from a box. And Mr Brookfield had thoroughly earned the recognition, for a more workmanlike piece than his dramatic version of Leoncavallo's opera could scarcely be imagined. It has been the fashion to gole out hard sayings to Mrs. Brown-Potter. Some of these utterances in the light of Tuesday's performance, will have to be revised. Doubtless she is a little artificial, and her methods may be obvious, and she may have mannerisms, but with all this she can act, and can invest her acting with a large amount of personal magnetism and forceful feminine charm. Her elocution, too, is polished, while her beauty none but the blind would question. Hence her Nedda and her Santuzza are creations of some moment, and may not be denied. The honours, however, went chiefly to Mr. Charles-Warner, whose Canio, quivering with white-heat passion, was a superb achievement, Mr. Gilbert Hare was hardly less successful as the picturesque malevolent Tonio; and also to Mr. Hare's credit must go the remarkably able handling of the crowds and other effects Mr Raymond-Reze finely captained the large orchestral forces, although the two curtains would certainly gain in snap and go by a quickening of the musical tags, the extreme deliberation of which nips applause in the bud and creates an anticlimax. The entire production, indeed, would benefit by the infusion of a little more of the spirit of spontaneity. But there was little enough to grumble about, and a vast deal to be grateful for. With Cavalleria Rusticana and Pagliacci to command, Mrs. Brown-Potter should draw great crowds of Londoners to the Savoy.

The judgment of the provincial critics on Mr. Norman Forbes's Shylock was confirmed on Tuesday, when Miss Ellen Terry's company gave a special matinee at the Lyric. The performance of Mr. Forbes was a surprising one. An actor, who has usually been seen in light characters, he presentad an admirable conception of Shylock with remarkable power. He has wisely departed from the reading Sir Henry Irving has made so famous, and portrays the Jew as the crafty fiend that Shakespeare imagined him. Of Miss Ellen Terry's Portia little need now be said. It was marked throughout by many delightful touches, and is a most striking study. Merely Mary Ann celebrated its 100th performance on Tuesday night, and on the 15th it is to be withdrawn from the Duke of York's Theatre. The acting of Miss Eleanor Robson and of Mr. Ainley is one of the best things in town at the moment, and Mr. Zangwill's comedy will not go unregretted.

On January 14th, Miss Evelyn Suart, in conjunction with the Curtius Concert Club, will give an orchestral concert in the Bechstein Hall. The band will consist of forty players, about the size of the orchestras for which Mozart, Beethoven, Haydn, and Weber wrote their concertos. This in itself would not be an innovation, as orchestral concerts at which concertos have been performed with a band of this size have been by no means rare in London. But the experiment of giving an orchestral concert in so small a hall will be watched with interest. It is said that the old Hanover Rooms, in which all the chief concerts were given before the erection of St. James's Hall, was about the same size as the Bechstein Hall. Signor Puccini is at work on a new opera, the subject of which will be founded on Victor Hugo's "Notre-Dame de Paris." The libretto is the work of Giacosa and Illica. Mr. Louis Hillier begs to announce a musical festival, to take place on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 6th, 7th, and 8th of June, 1905, at Queen's Hall. Eminent soloists will appear, and the orchestra will be conducted by Mons. Leon Rinskoff. The programmes will include several orchestral works by modern Belgian composers, which will be performed for the first time in London.

Mr. Philip Carr announces that, owing to the success of Vanbrugh's comedy, "The Confederacy," at the Royalty Theatre, he has decided to give the play for an extra week, beginning on Monday next, with matinees on Wednesday and Saturday. In addition to this Mr. Carr has decided, in answer to numerous requests, to revive "The Knight of the Burning Pestle," with Mrs. Theodore Wright once more as the Citizen's Wife, and performances of this delightful travesty will be given every evening from Boxing Day onwards. The afternoon of Christmas Eve and daily during the holidays will be occupied with the revival of the children's fairy play, "Snow drop and the Seven Little Men," written by Mr. Philip Carr and composed by Mr. C. W. Smith, which was produced with such success at the Court Theatre last Christmas.

Under the direction of Mr. N. Vert, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Leonard Borwick gave what was described on the programme as "his only recital." Now, we have a very great kindness for Mr. Borwick; for many years he has taken a peculiar and singular position in the art of musical interpretation and has therewith made for himself a name and a reputation of no mean value. We believe that he was a student under Mme. Clara Schumann and he has certainly inherited the spirit of Schumann in all his pianoforte playing. That is to say he reaches a point of delicacy and a point of thoughtfulness which belong entirely to the pianoforte and which are identified with the Schumann school of music and the Schumann sense of musical thought such as has never been given to the world since the death of the great master himself. Beyond and above all these things Mr. Leonard Borwick also possesses the wonderful touch and the extraordinarily beautiful inter-communication between the pianoforte and himself which shows how refined an artist he is. "Refined" is to our thinking the right word to use concerning his playing where the word "artistic" may be used of the playing of many people. In his interpretation of Scarlatti's two works, one in B minor the other in G major he was absolutely at his best. Those delicate fingers ran along the pianoforte with a sense of rhythm, a sense of beauty, and a sense of long possession (we speak just as though we had heard Mr. Borwick for the first time) such as we have found very rarely in the accomplished work of many an English and many a Continental artist. It may possibly be gathered from the word that we have spoken concerning Mr. Borwick that we have a sort of regard for him because of his delicacy, his daintiness, his sweetness, and his privacy of expression; we are among the last to give such an idea to the public for despite all these strangely delicate and intimate qualities, Mr. Borwick remains as virile a player as one could wish to hear. In Schumann, perhaps one notes in him a touch of effeminacy; but in Beethoven, Scarlatti, and all the other men whose names are guaranteed as splendid and gorgeous players in the great world of music, Mr. Borwick stands up and challenges their reputation, simply because he knows the intimate meaning of these great masters. The question that we ask is, why Mr. Leonard Borwick so seldom appeals to the general public? We have already quoted from his programme the phrase that this is his "only recital." But why "only"? His reputation, his fame, and his peculiar sense of modernity, all combine towards making him a man of our time. But apparently he rejects this whole matter; he will be heard when he chooses to be heard, and speaking from quite a serious point of view, we are very much inclined to think that he has more responsibility towards the public than the public can ever have towards him. There are gifts which are meant to be known seriously; and that Mr. Borwick should choose to hide his Talent (as in the old parable of the New Testament), is to us neither fair nor just when one considers his great gifts. That he is a pianist of the first class we have recognised now for a long time; and a pianist of the first class owes something to the public, just as the public owes something to him. We wish that we could persuade him to give more recitals than this, "his only recital," so that, thereby, he could earn the gratitude not only of the public, but also of those more intimate critics of music who know exactly when a fine and persuasive player is brought before their consideration.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Mail steamer Arcadia, which is expected to arrive in Bombay, on Saturday next, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Bonney, Rev and Mrs
Buckingham, Miss
Coode, Mr and Mrs J M and 2 infants
Kendiz, Miss
Lysons, Mrs H and 2 children
Lawsons, Mr J C and infant
Mauld, Miss
McCormack, Mr J K
Moyle, Mr W J
Schwab, Miss
Wild, Mr C

FROM MARSEILLES.

Beit, Capt F V O
Boyle, Mr R J
Collins, Mr R
Disack, Mr J J
Elliot, Mr and Mrs F A H
Freidhein Mr H
Falconer, Mr A
Gillam, Mr P
Gazdor, Mr, J J
Gaekwar, Prince J
Grant, Col S C M
Hooper, Mr G Glass
Impey Mr and Mrs W H
Karnison, Mrs and Master
Lygon, Lady Mary
Morse, Lt. A H E
Montgomery, Col C A S
Morton, Major W R
McClelland, Mr and Mrs
Mackellican, Mr J
Nelson, Mr W H
Parker, Rev W A H
Raban, L H I
Rice, Mr C R
Reid, Mr W
Stone, Rev H C B
Smetham, Mr E R
Scratigos Mr L J
Steel Mr J
Scott, Mr R
Turner, Mr J
Thruston, Mr J H
Thornton, Mr P S
Walker, Major and Mrs H G
Wadia, Mr C M
Wilson, Capt A H

FROM BRINDISI.

Graves, Profr. and Mrs H. S.
Luddington, Mr and Mrs
Myers, Mrs M H
Myers, Mr G H

FROM PORTSAID.

Ehrmann, Mr and Mrs A L
Nomico, Mr C G
Petrocochino, Mr D.

FOR RANGOON.

Pope, Mr J Van Someren.

IN the year 1815, the Corporation of Boston raised the sum of £10,000 for the purpose of building the present town bridge. The money was borrowed in 100 sums of £100 each, the Corporation agreeing with the lenders to pay an annuity of £7 to each of the lenders' nominees, such annuity to increase by survivorship. The last survivor was Mrs. Mary Ann Maillard, of Cambden. House, Kelinworth. She was nominated by her father, Mr. Francis Thirkill, 89 years ago, and she has just died. Ten years ago there were two nominees living but since that time the £700 per year has been paid on the life of Mrs. Maillard. The amount paid in annuities by the Corporation is £62,300. The end of the tontine means a saving in the rates of the town of about 3 1-2d. in the £.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

THE HEALTH SECTION.

THE instructive and interesting lectures and demonstrations, which are being held from time to time in the Health Section of the Exhibition, has no doubt tended to make this section a particularly attractive one. It was organized by the Bombay Sanitary Association, and its success is largely due to Dr. J. A. Turner, Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality, who was largely supplemented in his efforts by Lieutenaot-Colonel W. B. Bannerman, Director-in-Chief, Plague Research Laboratory, Parel. Facing the main entrance there is a large platform which has been set apart for demonstrations of the processes employed in the manufacture of anti-plague vaccine (Haffkine's plague prophylactic) from the first stage until it is ready for despatch. The process is indeed very clearly illustrated, giving any person of ordinary intelligence a clear insight of how every precaution is taken even to prevent any contamination of the prepared article. The next attraction are the exhibits by the City Improvement Trust which consist in models and diagrams depicting the past insanitary state of the City, and the improvements made since the organization of the Trust. There is a well-executed model of two chawls now existing in Kumbarwada, set up so ingeniously that it can be taken two pieces, and discloses the construction of every floor. This is indeed a most insanitary type of chawl, and there is no wonder the diseases are most prevalent in this locality, The chawl contains rooms without any means of ventilation, and so dark that one can hardly move about in them safely without a lamp, even in broad daylight. This type of dwelling-house is said to be existing in many parts of the City. Next to this is a large model of a chawl recently constructed at Agripada, showing a vast contrast to the model above described. There are spacious verandahs on either side, a broad aisle with a lantern roof right along the centre, and in fact everything conducive to health. Each room is now tenanted at a monthly rental of two rupees and eight annas, while formerly the occupants paid three rupees at most for each of the most insanitary rooms at Kumbarwada. Next the visitor comes to a bas-relief showing First Nagpada as it was and as it is at present in its improved state. The first represents a mass of confusion and dirt, while the second forms a type of order and health. Alongside of these is a model showing the district between Queen's Road and Carnac Bridge as it was and as it will be when the new road with its frontages is completed. As shown in the bas-relief, there is to be a broad highway from Chowpatty to Elphinstone Bridge, and a new road from Cumballa Hill to Chowpatty. There is also a collection of photographs to be seen representing parts of the native town. Some of these are labled "Picturesque but insanitary," while there are others contrasting historic parts of Bombay in the sixties and as they now exist.

Among the other exhibits, the Bombay Municipality find a prominent place. From this body comes a large model of the Tansa Water Works, a bas-relief of the Island of Bombay, various models of the system of house connections, of the water filters, and of the new detritus trap it is proposed to erect at Love Grove. An ingenious model is exhibited by Dr. Sorab Hormasji, Divisional Health Officer, Bombay Municipality showing the defects of the system of chawl construction generally adopted in Bombay. Among the other exhibits are some gymnastic and calisthenic apparatus, Thomas Black and Company's sanitary engines, chemicals, disinfectants, &c., &c.

Of the demonstrations arranged for during the week, there will be an interesting one on the advantages of disinfecting infected clothes by sterilization. Every evening at 6 o'clock, a demonstration on the preparation and use of plague prophylactic will be given, while to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock, there will be a demonstration in Mahrathi on the defects in water fittings and waste water prevention.

At one end is a full sized kitchen car such as is attached to the dining saloon on the G. I. P. Railway trains giving one an idea of how well dinners are served on the line.

In close proximity to this car is being exhibited Dr. E. M. Modi's celebrated registered specialities in sizes, finishes, softenings, soaps, disinfectants, non-conducting covering cements, paint removing and boiler compositions, etc., etc., as used by the Government, numerous leading mills, railways, steamships, &c, of India.

Before quitting the Section we must mention that Messrs. Warden & Co. have paved all the passage with the Minton Hollins & Co.'s Patent Floor Tiles in various designs. In these days of plague, these tiles are very useful for sanitary purposes, and for keeping out damp from the places, They can be had in various sorts of designs of high and low quality to suit the requirements of the public.

SPECIAL "PURDAH" DAY.

It has been decided to open the Exhibition specially for "Purdah" ladies from 9 o'clock till noon to-day during which hours male visitors will not be admitted. The servers, however, will be males except in the Ladies' pavilion.

EUGEN SANDOW'S PERFORMANCE.

JUDGING from the house that the strong man had last night, the Bombay public are hardly likely to respond in large numbers to the advertisement that announces he will again appear on Thursday and Saturday nights. To those who really take an interest in physical culture, and are drawn by the few exercises and feats of strength with which Sandow entertains his audiences for the brief space of forty minutes a visit to the Novelty Theatre will have its compensations, but the rest of the performance is not of the kind that appeals to a Bombay audience, and in fact has little in it to recommend it. With so many counter attractions as we have at present it was hardly to be expected that last night's performance at the Novelty Theatre would have many attractions for pleasure seekers.

WARREN'S CIRCUS.

WARREN'S circus continues to draw large audiences every night and the show is well worth a visit. There is no tiresome waiting between the turns, the cage for the lions, the wire for the lady wire-walker, the horizontal bars and the cycle track being fixed up with remarkable expedition. The turns themselves are one and all bright and attractive and in the case of those intended to be so mirth inspiring. There will be a change of programme on Friday night when several new turns will be introduced.

CHATRE'S INDIAN CIRCUS.

THE two Congress visitors, Sir William Wedderburn and Sir Henry Cotton, are to attend Professor Chatre's Indian Circus to-night when no doubt their many friends and admirers now present in Bombay will avail themselves of the opportunity to meet them there. As a great demand for seats is expected intending visitors are requested to book their seats in the course of the afternoon. The circus which has been well supported in spite of the numerous counter attractions has entered on the last six days of its stay in Bombay.

A CROWD of 20,000 persons witnessed the start of eighteen two-men teams in a six days' bicycle race at Madison-square Garden. The foreign contingent is the largest that has ever competed in one of these contests. Australia, France, Switzerland, Italy, and Holland are represented.

THE Duchess of Beaufort verifies the story of a cat which was recently taken from the house of a stud groom living at a place called Petty France, near Badminton, to Wing Oakham, Rutland, by its owner. After being in the new home a couple of days pussy escaped, and afterwards turned up at its old place in Gloucestershire. It had travelled by road a distance of a couple of hundred miles.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THIRD AND LAST SITTING.

THE third and last sitting of the Indian National Congress took place at 11 a. m. yesterday in the mammoth pavilion on the Crescent, Sir Henry Cotton presiding. The attendance of ladies and gentlemen on the platform was as large as at the previous sittings. Sir Henry Cotton, as he arrived at the entrance to the pavilion, was received by a number of delegates and others and escorted to the presidential chair on the platform, the assembly standing up and cheering. The young ladies of the choir sang the Congress National Anthem; and the day's proceedings commenced.

DEATHS OF MR. J. N. TATA AND MR. Wm. DIGBY.

The President proposed the following resolution:—"That this Congress places on record its sense of profound sorrow at the death of Mr. J. N. Tata, whose great services to the industrial development of India as also his enlightened philanthrophy and patriotism the country will gratefully remember. This Congress also records its deep grief at the death of Mr. William Digby in whom the people of India have lost an earnest and devoted champion of their cause."

The President in support of his proposition, said it had devolved on him to express their profound sorrow at the death of Mr. J. N. Tata whose great services to the industrial developments of India and whose enlightened philanthropy and patriotism, this country so gratefully remembered. They had also to record their deep grief at the death of Mr. William Digby in whom the people of India had lost an earnest and devoted champion of their cause. Mr. Tata was one of the most eminent and benevolent Indians who justly took his place on the side of such munificent patriots as Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart. who belonged to Zoroastrian persuasion. There was probably no man at present in India, who did more than him in his own way to advance the cause of India, for his name was not only a household word for his charities and good deeds in this country, but it was also known in Europe and other parts of the civilised world. He was always ready to help the poor and the distressed, but the greatest work undoubtedly was his great endowment for industrial research to which he devoted a sum of no less than £2 00,000. He (the Speaker) was convinced that this Institute founded by him—though it was not yet established he was convinced that in this Institute they had the germs of one of the most important movements, that had ever been established in India. He was glad that the Mysore Government as well as the Government of India had shown a most favourable consideration, and he trusted there would be no further delay in carrying out the scheme which their distinguished fellow countryman was so devoted to. Mr. Tata's name would always be associated with the industrial developments of India. (Applause) He (Mr. Tata) might indeed be called the great pioneer of the industrial progress and his name would ever be gratefully remembered by his fellow countrymen. Referring to the death of Mr. William Digby, the President said Mr. Digby's name was rightly associated with that of Mr. Tata, though they worked on different lines. Mr. Digby was emphatically a journalist. His power found expression in the newspapers and through the public press. His whole life, ever since he reached the age of maturity, was devoted to the welfare and advancement of the people of India (Hear Hear). He (the Speaker) did not know that there ever was an Englishman whose whole heart was so wrapt up in the interests of India as those of their departed friends. Mr Digby's best known service undoubtedly was on the occasion of the great famine in Madras, some twenty-six year ago. His accomplished great work on that occasion, stirring the hearts the British people and inducing them to subscribe vast sums of money for charitable reliefs. I was awarded a decoration of the Order of the Indian Empire by the Government of India at a very early age. He (the Speaker) doubted whether there was any other recipient a similar decoration from the Government of India at the age of only twenty-seven. Shortly after the famine he went to England where he never ceased working on behalf of India, India owed a deep debt of gratitude to him and it was a most pleasing duty to him, as a very old personal friend of Mr. Digby, to be able from this platform, to express on behalf of the people of India their regret at his death and appreciation of his distinguished services. (Applause). With these words he moved the resolution and asked them to accord their approval to it by rising in their seats.

The resolution was carried, the whole assembly standing.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S SALARY.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna proposed that this Congress, while protesting against the injustice of charging the cost of the India Office in London to the revenues of this country, when the Colonies are exempted from any share of the cost of the Colonial Office, places on record its opinion that the whole of the salary of the Secretary of State for India should be borne on the English Estimates.

Sir Bhalchandra, in support of his proposition, said not only the salary of the Secretary of State but the whole cost of the India Office, which came to £1,43,000, was charged to India. The Secretary for the Colonies also got £5,000 a year, and the cost of the Colonial Office was about £52,000. The salaries of the Ministers of the Cabinet were also £5,000 each. They would thus see that it was unjust to charge India for the whole cost of the India Office including the salary of the Secretary of State, when the Colonies were allowed the privilege of having their expenditure defrayed from the British Exchequer. In addition to this, the Colonies had the advantage of protection from the mother country and they were allowed to levy protective duties on British manufactures and in case of war they were allowed the expenditure whereas in the case of India, which was the brightest jewel of the British crown, none of those privileges were allowed, and the whole cost continued to be borne by India from the time of the East India Company to the present time. They all prayed that the whole cost of the India Office and the salary of the Secretary of State might be charged to the British Estimates. If the Salary of the Secretary of State was borne by the British Exchequer, the career of Lord George Hamilton, as a Secretary of State, would have been cut short.

The Hon. Mr. G. Shrinivas Rao (Madura, Madras) seconded the proposition, which was supported by Mr. M. K. Pachye (Nagpur.)

The Hon. Mr. G. Shrinivas Rao said the cost of the Britons, whether working in England or in India, should be paid by England. When the Welby Commission was appointed and the subject was before it, they looked at the question in this light. "Now the colonies have never paid a pie, and they won't pay it, whereas tradition and long practice are in favour of taxing the Indian Exchequer, and we shall take the latter course." However, three or four members were against the resolution and a compromise was effected, and it was agreed that £50,000 should be paid to the Indian Exchequer on account. But it had never been paid. There was the irony of fate. If the Britons want to govern justly and fairly, and if they appoint Commissions, they should carry out the recommendations of those Commissions. We want them to remain here for ever, but we want them to do us justice. The first thing they should do is to abolish the office of the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. M. K. Padhye, in seconding the proposition, said Britons wanted power without responsibility in this country. India paid for the Secretary of State's establishment, and she wanted England to pay for it. At present there was a complete divorce between power and responsibility. Indians are the adopted children of the Queen-Empress and of his Majesty the King; and they asked to be treated according to the law applicable to adopted children. They asked to be treated equally.

The proposition was carried with acclamation.

DELEGATION TO ENGLAND.

Sir William Wedderburn proposed that, looking to the near approach of a General Election in England, and to the vital importance, at this crisis, of bringing the claims of India before the Electors, before the Parliamentary candidates, and before the political leaders, it is expedient that the Congress should deputa trustworthy and experienced representatives nominated by the different Provinces to to be present in England for this purpose, before and during the election; and that a fund of not less than Rs. 80,000 should be raised to meet the necessary expenses of such Deputation.

Sir William Wedderburn said fifteen years ago, he had the honour to address a similary assembly from the Presidential Chair. They gave him then a kind welcome, and their welcome on the present occasion had been no less kind, whether in this pavilion or in the street of this great and beautiful city. It was not the nature of the Indian people to forget their old Indian friends. (Applause). He came before them as a delegate and represen ative of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress and he brought to them messages from their friends there. The first message he had brought, was from their "Grand Old man" Mr. Dadabhoy Navroji, a message of hope and encouragement. Mr Dadabhoy in his message had asked them to be united and patient and persistent. He (the speaker) also brought with him the good wishes of their friends Mr. A. Hume and Mr. W. C. Bonnerji, who were the founders and fathers of the Indian National Congress. He knew that they both would have accepted their kind invitation and would have been present among them, had it not been for serious illness. He had also a message from their well beloved friend—the Marquis of Ripon (Applause), who in a letter to the speaker, stated

that he would follow with great interest the proceedings of the Congress in Bombay and would hope to hear a full account of their doings on his return; that his interest in India was as keen as ever; that he watched with careful affection all that went on there; and that he felt deeply grateful for the regard so often manifested to him by the Indian people. He (the speaker) liked to couple the name of another wise and steadfast friend, who was no longer with them; he meant that late Mr. Hobhouse, who gave them God speed when leaving home for India. Referring to the Congress work in London, Sir William said: All of them—India and England alike—had suffered from the reactionary policy of Government during the recent years. It was however certain that this reactionary policy would vanish, when the present Government was swept away at the next election and in its place there would be another Government more favourable to the Indian policy and aspirations. If India wished to bring about a change from the present reactionary policy of Government, she should urge her claims before the British nation and influence their opinion before the General Election. There was no doubt that the tide of the British Government was running in the opposite direction and some of those present might have become despondent. But they must remember that they had worked their oars against the tide for twenty years and now that the tide was returning, it was the highest time for them to bring their vessel safe to the harbour. He, therefore, exhorted them to make the most of the opportunity that had presented itself before them. If they failed to take advantage of the opportunity, it would never come again in the present generation. Referring to the article "India's golden opportunity" he said the British public opinion did, though not directly, make laws and did apparent highofficers of the State. The public opinion in England influenced the electors and the present was the golden opportunity for Indians to force their views on it. If they succeeded in influencing the British opinion they would have such laws and high officers as best suited to them, for the British public opinion knew well what laws the Indians wanted and what sort of Secretary of State they required. They would not have a Secretary of State like Sir Henry Fowler, but like Lord Ripon. (Applause). There were two measures which they required and which was the key of their position. These measures were the revival of the old system of inquiring into the whole administration and placing the salary of the Secretary of State on the British Estimates. These two points when gained, would enable the Parliament to exercise proper control over the Government of India and do the duty which it owed to this country. With regard to the delegates to be sent to England, he said, India should send some of her best sons there on important occasions to plead her cause and make her claims known. Certain amount of money would be required but that would soon be forthcoming. (Applause).

Mr. Bal Gungadhar Tilak in seconding the proposition said the function of the congress had been to focus the rays of the public opinion, not to burn their hands, but to remove the indifference and prejudices that existed in the minds of the British public. They were here by such movements preparing briefs for the British public who were the real judges and with whom the salvation of India rested.

Mr. S Sinha (Allahabad) supported the proposition, which was carried with acclamation.

SURPLUSES.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale proposed that, in the opinion of this Congress, the large and recurring surpluses of the last six years—amounting in all to about twenty millions sterling—so far from being the result of any increased prosperity of the people, are only an indication of the fact that the level of taxation in the country is maintained much higher than is necessary, inasmuch as these surpluses have been rendered possible mainly, if not exclusively, by the artificial appreciation of the rupee and the consequent saving of between three and four millions a year on the Home remittances of the Government of India. (a) That both for the sake of giving relief to the classes which have suffered most from the currency policy of the Government and to remove from the path of Government a direct temptation to increase expenditure, which the existence of large surpluses year after year undoubtedly constitutes, this Congress strongly urges (1) a further reduction in the salt duty, (2) a reduction in the land revenue demand of the State in those Provinces where the agriculturists have had a series of calamitous years, and (3) the abolition of the excise duties on cotton goods. (b) That till such reduction effected, the Congress urges that part of the surpluses be devoted to purposes which would directly benefit the people such as the promotion of scientific, agricultural, and industrial education, and increased facilities of Medical relief, and that the rest be employed in assisting Local and Municipal Boards, whose resources have been seriously crippled by famine and by the annual recurrence of plague, to undertake urgently-needed measues of sanitary reform and the improvement of means of communication in the interior.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale called attention to the most extraordinary phenomenon which had been witnessed in this country for the past six years. The accounts of the Government of India shewed a succession of very large surpluses such as were beyond the wildest dreams of a Finance Minister. The total amount of these surpluses was thirty crores of rupees, and the speaker wished to explain how that miracle had been brought about. Some people attributed it to the Viceroy, who was supposed to have somehow turned deficits into huge surpluses. Some people were innocent enough to be deluded with such explanation but to the speaker's mind the explanation was anything but clear. These surpluses, in his opinion, were due to the artificial appreciation of the rupee and the consequent reduction of about five crores of rupees every year in the remittances to England for the home charges. Another reason was the improvement of the opium revenue. Mr. Gokhale submitted that these surpluses should not be considered as showing increasing prosperity of the people. He suggested that instead of converting a large portion of this money into cash balances, the Government should use it for the benefit of the people in general, more especially the agriculturists

Mr Ambalal Sakarlal Desai (Ahmedabad) seconded the proposition which was supported by Mr G. Subramani Iyer (Madras,) and Mr. Ali Mahomed Bhimjee.

The proposition was carried with acclamation.

REPRESENTATION.

Mr. V. Krishna Swami Iyer (Madras) proposed that in the opinion of the Congress, the time has arrived when the people of this country should be allowed a large voice in the administration and control of the affair of their country by (a) the bestowal on each Province or Presidency of India of the franchise to return at least two members to the English House of Commons. (b) An enlargement of both the Supreme and Provincial Legislative Councils—increasing the number of non-official members therein, and giving them the right to divide the Council in all financial matters coming before them—the Head of the Government concerned possessing the power of veto. (c) The appointment of Indian representatives (who shall be nominated by the elected members of the Legislative Councils) as Members of the India Council in London and of the Executive Councils of the Government of India and the Governments of Bombay and Madras.

Mr. Jehangir Bomonjee Petit seconded the proposition, and it was supported by the Hon Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya (Allahabad,) and carried with acclamation.

TIBETAN AFFAIRS AND FORWARD POLICY.

Mr. H. A. Wadya (Rajkot) proposed that this Congress expresses its profound regret that in the case of the recent Tibetan Expedition the object of the Act of 1858 in providing that India's revenues shall not be spent outside the statutory limits of India, except to repel foreign aggression, without the previous sanction of Parliamentary was frustrated in practice by the Government continuing to describe the Expedition as a "Political Mission," till it was no longer possible for Parliament to withhold its sanction to the required expenditure and that Indian revenues were thus unjustifiably deprived of the protection constitutionally secured to them. This Congress further places on record its regret that the House of Commons refused to contribute from the Imperial Exchequer even a portion of the cost of that expedition when it was in furtherance of Imperial interests and to carry out an Imperial policy that the expedition had been undertaken. The Congress protests strongly against this injustice and all the more because it apprehends that Tibet expedition was but part of a general forward policy, which with the Missions to Afghanistan and Persia, threatens to involve India in foreign entanglement, which cannot fail to place an intolerable burden on the Indian revenues and prove in the end disastrous to the best interests of the country.

Mr. Wadya thought that the Government had resorted to the subterfuge of calling the Tibet expedition a peaceful political mission with the object of saddling India with its cost. The reason was that Russia was on Lord Curzon's brain, and that spectre had prompted the military activity in Tibet. The same reason was at the bottom of Lord Curzon's visit to the Persian Gulf. The speaker doubted the wisdom of regarding the Russian advance in Central Asia with unreasonable jealousy. Mr. Wadya assured the Government of a loyal support from Indians if Russia ever made an attempt to enter this country. But Russia beyond the borders of India, and even in the direction of Tibet, Afghanistan and Persia, should not be a subject of any concern whatever to Indians.

Mr. Lala Murlidhar of Punjab seconded the proposition, which was supported by Mr. N. B. Ransde Bombay) and was carried with acclamation.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

The Hon. Mr. Ambica Charan Muzumdar of Bengal, moved that this Congress records its emphatic protest against the proposals of the Government of India, for the partition of Bengal in any manner whatsoever. That the proposals are viewed with great alarm by the people, as the division of the Bengali nation into separate units will seriously interfere with its social, intellectual and material progress, involving the loss of various constitutional and other rights and privileges which the Province has so long enjoyed and will burden the country with heavy expenditure which the Indian tax payers cannot at all afford. The Congress is of opinion that no case has been made out for the partition of Bengal, but if the present constitution of the Bengal Government is considered inadequate for the efficient administration of the province, the remedy lies not in any redistribution of its territories, but in organic changes in the form of the Government, such as the conversion of the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal into a Governorship with an Executive Council like that of Bombay and Madras.

Mr. A Chawdhuri of Bengal seconded the resolution, which was supported by Babu Bhowanidas Ghantdas of Hubli, Babu Baikunth Nath Sen, Babu Binaykumar Ray, all of Bengal, and Mr. R. M. Mudholkar of Amraoti, and was carried practically without any comments.

POLICE REFORM.

Mr. Vinaya Kumar Ghose proposed:—"This Congress places on record its deep regret that the Report of the Police Commission has still been withheld by the Government from the public, though it is now two years since the Commission reported, and though portions of it have found their way into the columns of papers beyond the reach of the Official Secrets Act. In view of the great urgency of a thorough reform of the Police force of the country, in view further of the large public interest involved in a satisfactory solution of the question and the obvious necessity in consequence of giving the public ample opportunity to express its views before the authorities proceed to formulate a scheme of reform, in view, finally, of the fact that all public criticism expressed after the subject has been considered by both the Government of India and the Secretary of State, for India is bound to be virtually ineffective this Congress earnestly urges the publication of the Commission's Report without any further delay."

Babu Sirischandra Sarvadhikari (Bengal) seconded the proposition, which was supported by Mr. V. G. Joshi (Nagpur,) and carried with acclamation.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Mr. N. M. Samarth, pleader, High Court, proposed (a) That this Congress regards with grave alarm the heavy and continuous increase that has been taking place year after year in the Military burdens of the country, and that in the opinion of this Congress the present Military Expenditure of India is beyond her capacity to bear. (b) That the Congress can only contemplate with dismay all further proposals to throw fresh burdens on the revenues of India in connection with Army expenditure, and it enters its earnest protest against throwing the cost of the proposed Army reorganisation scheme of Lord Kitchener on the Indian Exchequer. (c) That as the strength of the Army maintained in India and the measures that are from time to time adopted to improve its efficiency are determined, not by a consideration of the military needs and requirements of India, but for upholding British Supremacy in the East, as moreover, large bodies of British troops have, in recent years, been temporarily withdrawn, with perfect safety and without imperilling the peace of the country, for service outside the statutory limits of India, this Congress is of opinion that the time has come when the British Parliament should seriously consider the justice and policy of making a substantial contribution towards Army Charges in India.

Mr. Samarth was of opinion that the grievance about the military expenditure of a very long standing one. The evil was deep-rooted and he thought that when the Liberal party came to power they might get redress.

Mr. G. R. Abhyankar (Sangli) seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.

SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

Mr. Harischandra Rai Bishandas (Sindh) proposed—that this Congress, concurring with previous Congresses, appeals to the Government of India and the Secretary of State not to delay any longer the Separation of Executive and Judicial functions in the administration of Criminal Justice, the desirability of which has been frequently admitted by Government and practicability of effecting which with a very inappreciable increase of expenditure, if any, has been repeatedly shown.

Mr. N. K. Ram Swami (Chittore, Madras) seconded the proposition, which was carried with acclamation.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO PARLIAMENT.

Mr. S. Sinha (Allahabad) proposed that this Congress desires to accord its most cordial support to the candidatures of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji for North Lambeth, Sir Henry Cotton for Nottingham and Sir John Jardine for Roxburghshire and appeals to the electors of these constituencies that in the interests of the people of India, they will be pleased to return them to Parliament so that they may not only loyally serve them, but represent in some manner the people of a country which, though a part of the British Empire, has no direct representative in the British Parliament.

Mr. Sinha was of opinion that it would take many years of perseverance and struggle before the people of India would get the right of sending their representatives direct to the British Parliament. They should meanwhile content themselves with supporting and recommending the candidature of those in whom they trusted and who would represent their side against the official side.

Mr. V. P. Waidya seconded the proposition, which was carried with acclamation.

THANKS TO THE BRITISH COMMITTEE.

Mr. D E. Wacha proposed that this Congress desires to convey to Sir William Wedderburn and the other members of the British Committee its most grateful thanks for their disinterested services in the cause of our political advancement. And that a sum of £700 be assigned for the expenses of the British Committee and that the several Congress circles do contribute the amount alloted to each.

Mr. Wacha referred to the services rendered by Sir William Wedderburn to the interests of India, and said that he had given about £10,000 from his own pocket to promote the welfare of India to England, which no Congress man had ever done.

The Hon. Babu Bhopendranath Bose (Calcutta) seconded the proposition, which was carried with acclamation.

APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARIES.

On the motion of the president, it was resolved to re-appoint Mr. A. O. Hume, C. B., as general Secretary, and Mr. D. E. Wacha and the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale as joint General Secretaries of the Congress for the ensuing year.

CONSTITUTION OF THE CONGRESS.

On the motion of the President, it was resolved to refer the question of the constitution of the Congress to a committee for report.

NEXT CONGRESS.

It was then resolved on the motion of the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya of Allahabad to hold the next Congress at Benares.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

The President then tendered and thanks to the Reception Committee and those who had in various ways assisted it. He also thanked the public of Bombay on his own behalf, and that of Sir William Wedderburn for the generous and hearty welcome accorded to them on their arrival in the city. On the President mentioning the name of Sir Pherozashah M. Mehta as chairman of the Reception Committee three cheers were given to him—one of the delegates saying "Sir Pherozshah is the uncrowned King of India."

THANKS TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Hon. Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta, who was enthusiastically cheered on rising, proposed a vote of thanks to the President and said he was deputed to give expression to the unutterable feelings of gratitude which were filling their hearts in respect to the Chairmanship of Sir Henry Cotton. (Applause) It had been said that the popularity of the Congress had been waning and that the interest in the Congress had disappeared (No, No) He would only ask those who held this view, to look at this vast assemblage before him. He remembered the Congress which was held in 1889, and which was celebrated all over the country as a most successful Congress that had ever been held. But those amongst the assemblage who were present at that Congress, would agree with him when he said that, the present gathering was the grander and more magnificent than that which was held in Bombay in 1889. Again he asked them to consider the number of deligates that were before them, the enthusiasm which they had shown and the cordiality with which they responded to the call of duties which were conceded to them. Even beyond the circle of the delegates he asked them to look to the assemblage of the citizens of Bombay that had gathered around them. They must have observed that this whole assemblage concurred in their views and cheered with their cheers. These proofs showed conclusively that the Congress was still a living vital body as it ever was (Applause). The credit for this success was due to a large extent to Sir Henry Cotton. It was Sir Henry's presence that had gathered together all those people from all parts of the country and all those citizens from this great city. Sir Henry lost the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal because he pleaded the cause of the poor coolies of Assam. But he had gained a larger and greater Governorship than the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal. He had secured the Governorship of the hearts and minds of the people of the country. (Applause) their English friends were rather hard to please. When they confined themselves to Indians and when they had an Indian only for their President the critics poured ridicule upon them as amateur politicians and administrators without any experience who talked about things of which they knew nothing. They bore the ridicule and tried to improve. They got on experience of administration and they had now on administrator, who was one of the shining lights, to preside on their conference. They were again told that an experienced administrator had no business with the Congress whatever. Where were they to turn? Should they again go to the amateur politicians? It was very difficult for a portion of their Anglo-Indian friends to swallow the hard nut which they had to swallow in the presence of Sir Henry. They tried to minimise this matter and soften it down by abusive words. He did not think the critic meant to be abusive to Sir Henry Cotton. But they all knew that when one had a lame cause to plead, dignity degenerates into abuses. Whatever might have been the loss to Assam and Bengal was a gain to the Congress. Those who were not in the Committee could not appreciate the value and guidance of his advice. They all poured out their feelings of gratitude to Sir Henry Cotton for coming to India at the sacrifice of his constituents and presiding on their deliberations. The electors of East Nottingham would confer a greater boon by returning Sir Henry to the Parliament.

The motion was carried with acclamation.

Sir Pherozeshah then garlanded Sir Henry Cotton and Sir William Wedderburn with floral wreaths and presented them with bouquets.

Sir Henry Cotton in reply said he was unable to express in words the reception that had been accorded to him. Sir Pherozeshah had spoken of him in terms, which he did not merit. Sir Pherozeshah had laid too much stress on the effect that his (President's) presence had produced on the Congress. Whatever effect he had been able to produce, it was entirely because he had been associated throughout with their illustrious friend Sir William Wedderburn. (Applause) He doubted very much any congress previously held in this country was as successful as the present one. He also doubted whether a President from the dais ever addressed such a vast assemblage. The speeches made had been of remarkable eloquence and practical utility. He had been struck with the practical common sense which had pervaded their deliberations. The resolutions adopted by them dealt with most of the important questions effecting the welfare of the Indian Empire. There was not a single resolution which any reasonable and sensible man would not acknowledge as worthy of careful consideration. In a few days it would be his duty to address the Viceroy of India and ask him to allow him (speaker) on their behalf to present to him the resolutions they had arrived at after full discussion. He was sure that with the large heartedness which was one of the most conspicuous features in his character, Lord Curzon would be very willing to grant him an interview which he would crave. He could not say what consideration these resolutions would receive, but he was sanguine enough to hope that they would receive very serious consideration both of the Government of India and the Secretary of State and his Council. There were plenty of material, for their consideration and they would learn from him what were the wishes and aspirations of the people of India. The present was the one of the proudest moments of his life. Throughout his connection with this country they had placed him under obligations, which he thought when leaving these shores two years and a half ago, it was impossible for him to return. He thanked the assembly for the honour they had accorded to him and for the reception given to him and Sir William Wedderburn (Lord Applause)

The Congress was then dissolved.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DEC. 28.

Wednesday.—Pressure has either been steady or risen slightly to briskly and is higher than usual over the whole Indian region. No rain has fallen. The barometer has fallen in parts of Persia, and the temperature has risen, while winds have changed to the East at Bushire. Skies are clear over the greater part of India, but they are cloudy in Burma and at few stations of Madras and Kashmir. Very light cloud is reported from Baluchistan. Conditions are unchanged, and fine weather is likely to continue in the Indian area. The lowest temperature recorded last night was 21 degrees below zero at Dras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Sirsa and Ajmere and has changed irregulary and by small amounts over the rest of the country. The barometer is in slight to considerable excess of normal over the whole country.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Nagapatam and Dwarka and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 6° in excess of norma at Veraval and Jhansi, and minimum 5° to 6° in defect at Coimbatore, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Karwar, Ratnagiri, over the whole of the Deccan and at Akola and Nagpur, and 5° to 6° in excess at Ajmere and Saugor. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Mangalore and the lowest 46° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost clear everywhere.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather is fine and settled over the whole country.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 27th December 1904.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ..... inches	30.028
Temperature of the air ..... degrees	75.6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65.4
Dew Point	54.4
Relative humidity of Air	0.618
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 10) ...	0.0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	86.2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	63.6
General Direction of Wind *	ENE., N.E., NW., N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours * miles	230

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS
Director Government Observatory

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths	Deaths from all causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	1	0	0
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	10	6	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Famaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	5	4	26
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, and Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	6	6	29
F Parel, Sewri and Sion.....	2	2	8
G Mahim and Worli.....	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	9
Total.....	24	19	109
Total plague deaths to date ...	277,994	230,128	
Same date last year	8	10	87

THERE are unexpected possibilities about any new experience, as one of the suite of the Sardar Inayat Ullah Khan found to his cost. It was his first journey by train, and some distance above Allahabad he had the misfortune to drop his rifle out of the window. Finding the carriage door locked he promptly dived through the window after his lost property, and as the train was running at full speed even an Afghan head was not hard enough to preserve him from somewhat severe injuries. The train was pulled up a mile or two ahead, and a party went back to pick up the man. He was found some distance from the scene of his adventure, and he explained philosophically that he had started to walk to Calcutta. On the arrival of the train at Allahabad medical assistance was called in and the man was able to proceed with the suite to Calcutta, though he had several bad cuts about the head and arms.

THE "New York American" publishes a message from London stating that the Prince of Wales will shortly proceed on a tour round the world. The Prince, it is said, is to be appointed to the command of the Cruiser Squadron, flying his flag on the cruiser Good Hope. Prince Louis of Battenberg will be second in command, and will sail on board the Drake. The squadron, cruising at a speed of eighteen knots, will visit the British Colonies, and will possibly call at New York. It was in 1901 when the Prince, then the Duke of York, visited the Colonies on board the Ophir. That tour lasted nearly eight months, a distance of 45,000 miles being covered.

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THE LIFE AND TEACHINGS OF BUDDHA.

Mr Kingdon Smith the President of the Harrogate Lodge of the Theosophical Society, gave an address on the above subject some days ago. In opening his subject, Mr. Smith said that Buddhism is related to Brahmanism somewhat as Christianity is to Judaism, or Protestantism to Roman Catholicism In all three cases the branch has become mightier, if not more populous than the parent stock. As regards Christianity and Buddhism in each case a universal religion has developed from one strictly local, and are almost strangers in the lands that gave them birth. The founder of Buddhism was born, lived, and died a Hindu. Neither he nor the Brahmans of his day thought the new faith that he preached was incompatible with the old. With the old, ie, rightly understood and interpreted, for at the time when he came the ancient light was all but extinguished, and true human spiritual teaching hidden under verbal subtleties and numerous and wearisome ceremonial. But his teaching fused into living unity forces that had been long gathering, and originated a movement that spread over India, and all but submerged for a time the monuments, institutions, and ordinances of the ancient religion. Buddhism is identified with the name of one man, in whose life and teaching we find its secret. The Lecturer said that those who had not read Sir Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia" should do so, for there they would find the chief incidents of Buddha's life and teachings set forth in matchless verse, and in a way that is both worthy and interesting. Siddartha, he said, was the son of the Rajah of Kapila Vastu now the village of Bhulia, a town between the holy city of Benares and the Himalaya Mountains. The family name was Gautama, and the tribe was the Sakyas. His father's name was Suddhodhana and his mother's Maya. He was born in the year 623 B.C., and his birth was surrounded by many beautiful legends like that of other founders of great religions. It is related that his birth was heralded by a star, and that wise men came to his cradle to see and reverence him. One specially stands out, the aged saint and sage, Asita, who when he saw the babe saluted him, prostrated himself eight times before him, and worshipped seeing the thirty-two great marks and the eighty lesser tokens which revealed him as the one who was come to save the world. The king had his son's horoscope cast immediately after his birth, and very remarkable and augus destiny was predicted for him It was foretold that he had before him a great choice, and might excel all men of his time along one of two lines, according to his preference. Seven days after Gautama's birth his mother died, which death had also been fore told by the aged Asita, and a foster nurse was engaged to nourish the young prince. As he grew he early showed that his mind was of a high order; he was quick to learn, and soon knew all that the teachers of those days could teach and joined with his aptitude for knowledge, he evinced reverent and respectful behaviour to his teacher. He early displayed boundless compassion for all living creatures which combined with his far-reaching intellect, were his distinguishing characteristics. He was bold, yet tender, courageous, and pitiful ever thoughtful not to hurt but whenever possible to help and succour. As he grew in body and mind he observed Nature and Nature's ways, and reflected upon what he saw. He saw the thorns as well as the flowers. He noticed how lizard fed on ant, and snake on lizard and kite on both; every where he saw slayer and slain, life living upon death, and as he saw one vast, savage, grim confederacy of mutual murder from the worm to man, the desire to help grew even stronger within him. The Lecturer then mentioned how at the age of 18 the king, his father, built a beautiful palace in order to restore his son's bright and joyous mood; how the king and his wise men set about to draw him into marriage and for this end held a festival, to which all the young women of the realm were invited, and the Prince was requested to give prizes to those he considered the fairest. Among all who assembled only one touched his heart with love, and she was named Yasodhara, and equally did her heart leap to his when their eyes met. We are told that this affection which appeared to spring up so suddenly, was in fact, only the renewal of mutual love in many past lives, and the result of this meeting was to end in marriage. It was happy marriage, and in course of time a son was born and named Rahula. But all the time, together with his ever growing domestic circumstances there grew the deeper feeling of the world's misery and need of help, and his visits into the outer world brought him into contact with an old, decrepid man a man suffering from a painful disease, a corpse on the way to be burned, and a holy ascetic. Now these were the four sights which it had been predicted at his birth would decide him to enter upon his great quest. Thus, at the age of 29 he left his palace, leaving all his wealth to his wife and son, and went forth to seek, it haply he might find the cause of all this human sorrow. Belonging to the great Hindu religion, he sought some of the leading ascetic Brahmans. For six years he passed from one teacher to another to find what he wanted, but tried in vain. After trying to gain illumination through rigid asceticism and bringing himself nigh to the point of death, he for ever laid aside the thought of attaining illumination by ill-using the body, and taking milk and food he wended his way to the Sacred Tree the Bo tree, the Fig tree which was henceforth held sacred to the Buddhists. Under this tree he attained the light—illumination. Through silent meditation he was able to cast off the fetters which confined him and by a mighty and supreme effort he saw unrolled before him the marvellous scheme of evolution and the destiny of man. Thus he became the Buddha, the enlightened one. After some hesitation he decided to go forth and teach to unroll the Wheel of the Law. He continued to preach and teach for the remainder of his life and died at the age of 80, after preaching for 45 years. He see before all men what he called, "The Middle Path." He declared that extremes in either direction were equally foolish, that on the one hand the life of the man of the world wrapped up entirely in his business pursuing dreams of wealth and power, was foolish and defective, because it left out of account all that was really worthy of consideration. But he taught that on the other hand, the extreme asceticism which taught each man to turn his back upon the world altogether was also foolish. He held that the Middle Path of truth and duty was the best and safest, and that while the life devoted entirely to spirituality might with advantage be lived by those who were ready for it, yet there was also a good and true spiritual path for religious life possible for the man who put faith in his place, and did his work in the world. He based his teaching entirely upon his knowledge of the eternal laws and applied them to man at all stages of development. He asked no blind belief or denial of any, but appealed to their own highest judgment as the ultimate decision for each. Mr Smith quoted from Mr Leadbeater, Be S. Hilaire, the French exponent of Buddhism, and from other writers. He also gave many extracts from the Buddhist scriptures showing how the teaching of the Buddha like those of all great spiritual teachers before and since, were essentially practical, and led to the development and purification of all who practised them. He said he wished to draw attention to the law of Karma the reincarnation, not of the personality, but of the character. The four truths, the noble eight-stepped path, the five precepts. Buddha showed how all that is the result of antecedent causes, and proclaimed it not as only operative in the material world, but in the emotional, mental, and moral worlds. This law is just a law bringing to each one of us neither more nor less than we have ourselves earned. For to the Buddhist as to the Hindu, this law of cause and effect is not limited to the present life, or to the life beyond the grave, but continues through all our cycles of lives is indeed a universal law Buddha taught each life was the result of all lives before it along one particular individual line and that we are each the result of the whole of our past which has extended over many lives, we are revolving upon that wheel of birth, decay, death, and life and it is only through the gradual evolution of the character that we learn why we are so bound on the Wheel of Change. The Buddha saw it was desire that brought the man back time after time to the round of earth life, and he proclaimed to all who woul listen a way to cast off the fetters of re-birth. The great cause of human misery Buddha saw to be ignorance, and in order to dispel this he taught the four noble truths and the eight-stepped path. The four truths are: 1. The fact of sorrow. 2. The cause of sorrow. 3. The cessation of sorrow. 4. The way to put an end to sorrow. The first truth, said Mr Smith, was quite evident, Buddha taught that all sorrows arose from one cause, and that cause was desire for life. If we remove from the heart all desire for what is transient, and desire not things but qualities, the great peace will be attained even in this world. The Lecturer then explained the eight-stepped path, the outcome of which was that only when the views, aims, thoughts, speech action, and means of living are right is the man qualified for the life of meditation and retirement. Just before Buddha died, he said to his disciples: "Be ye lamps to yourselves, Be ye a refuse to yourselves Betake yourselves to no external refuge. Hold fast to the truth as a lamp. Hold fast as a refuge to the truth. Look not for refuge to anyone besides yourselves. And whosoever either now or after being strenuous, thoughtful, and mindful, shall be a lamp and a refuge to themselves, and not betaking themselves to any external refuge shall hold fast to the truth as their lamp and refuge, and shall not look to refuge to anyone besides themselves, it is they who shall reach the very topmost height, but they must be anxious to learn. In concluding, Mr. Smith recommended those interested in Buddhism to read a book bearing the name of "The Soul of a People" an account of Buddhism among the Burmese.

THE SWORD OF DAI NIPPON.

"HUSH, LISTEN—MY SOUL, MY SWORD."

One of the most interesting and romantic features of the present war in the Far East has been the restoration of the sword. Those eminent British authorities, who at the close of the South African war, decreed the doom of cold steel in the battles of the future little foresaw the speedy reversal of their judgment on the hills of Manchuria. Leaving the more obvious case of the bayonet outside our present scope, as the struggle has progressed the effective part played by the sword in the hands of the Japanese exponents, whenever the two antagonists have joined in the deadly work of the melee, has been attracting the ever-increasing interest of all adherents of the arme blanche.

What e have seen has been nothing less than the expression in modern battle surroundings of that devotional cult of this weapon which for many ages has been the distinguishing mark of Japan's long military history. There has been nothing in Japanese life to challenge its pre-eminent distinction. It has been enshrined in an intense religious and patriotic sentiment, and what the cross has ever been to Christian nations the sword has been to Japan. It was the emblem of all divine and temporal authority, of aspirations and ambitions for all that is best in this life and most to be desired in the hereafter. Scarce could the worship of a divinity equal the meed of reverence that paid to the sword. Great heroes had their wondrous swords buried with them, or hung in a temple, neighbouring the tomb, to be admired and reverenced by all.

The sword in particular, became the badge of the divine authority of the Mikado, and grew to be a dominating element in the life of the Japanese people, Mythology, history, and tradition began to cluster about it, and in course of time it came to regarded with a superstitious awe, as possessing something resembling supernatural qualities, and capable of endowing those who wielded it with transcendent and irresistible powers. Doughty warriors declared that when battling against fearful odds the Muramasa blade in their grasp would seem itself possessed of life and energy, striking off head after head of its opponents without the least volition on the part of the swordsman doing its bloodly work as though impelled by some unseen agency.

There were dread whispers about some of the ingredients used in the composition of these mysterious blades. Human blood, newly shed, it was averred, was needed in the admixture of the metal to bring it to its highest possible perfection, and when dead bodies, cut and slashed and bloodless were found near the house of the great swordmaker, Sanju-in Muramasa at Ise they were pointed out as the victims of the smith whose lives had been yielded to supply him with the vital essential for his miraculous steel work. This belief in the sentient qualities of these famous weapons finds vivid expression in the spirited and romantic sword-songs of Japan. In a beautiful American translation of one of these inspiring songs, the fire, the swing, the berserk enthusiasm is strikingly preserved:—

(Hush listen—my Soul, my Sword!)
Not molten with toil of days
Was the steel of your fashioning,
But with labour of strenuous years,
And the steel was a living thing,
Through your eager thirsting veins
The red drops hissing ran,
Pure blood of a fiery Soul,
Proud spirit of a Man.
(His life for the life of my lord.)

(Hush listen—my Soul, my Sword!)
You writhe in my grasp, my Own—
He is near, the fox we snare;
You life your quivering length,
One moment—one chance—if he dare!
The blood that is in your gleams
Wicked red with flashes of light—
Now, Sword, my Soul, cleave clean!
Revenge is new life and new sight!
(His life for the life of my lord.)

"The sword is the soul of the Samurai" is a Japanese proverb, and the finest products of the great makers became popularly endowed with a sentient individuality.

These swords are single-edged weapons, their blades being remarkable for three exactly similar curves—edge back and face-line. The chief features of the almost imperceptibly convex blade are its wondrous tempering its beautiful and consummately skilful forging, its razor-like sharpness, and its cunning distribution of weight, giving a maximum effect of stroke. It was in the tenth century that this unequalled weapon was brought to perfection. It was the supreme evolution of the Katana, which came at last as the result of innumerable efforts on the part of the swordsmith, and the generous and constant encouragement of the arrior.

To discover and perfect novel developments of sword-craftsmanship was the perpetual effort of innumerable experts No Japanese swordsman could ever rest. It he felt there was some secret he had not mastered. So the custom grew, which continued to quite modern times that when a man had thoroughly mastered the style of sword play in the school of one teacher, he set himself to acquire the secrets of every other system. For this purpose he undertook a pilgrimage throughout all the land, fencing wherever he met an expert swordsman and if defeated becoming the victor's pupil.

In every famous castle town were many teachers of varying systems, some using a short sword, some longer ones others two swords at the same time The perfect control of the mind was one of the first principles inculcated as indispensable for victory. Thus was evolved the most subtle and deadly perfection of swordsmanship ever developed and practised by human beings.

It was to certain death that the Russian officers, when the ammunition gave out on both sides at Telisan, went down into the valley between the wilting armies and engaged in single combat with a Japanese champion, who instantly ran forth to meet him from amidst the men of Hiroshima. Loud were the Banzais from the sons of Japan when the Muscovite fell, cloven beneath the fierce sword of Dai Nippon, in a combat that would have warmed the hearts of the old Samurai.

It may be said the sword has been the most potent influence in the life of the Japanese nation, and their exploits with it in the present war acclaim the vitality of its influence. A Samurai loved his sword as he loved his own child, with an affection as deep and as enduring as life, and would almost as soon sacrifice his offspring as surrender a cherished weapon. And, indeed, the finest blades were marvels of forging and of almost priceless value.

Swordmaking was a science, and the most famous smiths made blades, whose equals were never forged in Damascus or Toledo. Princes and nobles fought for the good will of the most famous makers, and one who succeeded in attracting such a prize to his Court was regarded as highly favoured of the gods. To obtain a Masamune or a Muramasa blade, all would be accounted naught as a sacrifice.

There is a divergence in opinion among authorities as to relative merit of those two famous makers. Both lived and worked in the fourteenth century and a large fortune was not thought an excessive price for one of their blades. For be it remembered, the finest artists only made a few which they considered perfect blades in a lifetime. The preparation of a great smith for such a mighty work resembled that of a devotee preparing his soul for some solemn meeting with his God. Before ever he laid his hand to be Ingredients 86 purified his mind from all outside influences, so that he might concentrate his whole being, soul and body upon the new creation and put his complete quality into that alone. Often in the night he would bathe in some cold waterfall in order to obtain the requisite energy, and would subject himself to every species of harsh discipline to bring up his vital forces into, and keep them in a state of concentration which should endow him with the power to temper the steel.

To this worship of the sword is due the carving and high decorative art of Japan. And the intense desire to bestow a worthy setting upon these blades enlisted all the genius of the people in the ornamentation of their scabbards. A separate class of skilled artisans was developed and art was stimulated to a remarkable degree. This decoration of the sword being always informed by some underlying scheme of intellectual treatment, the weapon became an artistic and enduring record of Japanese mythology, life, religion, and war.

The Japanese, declares one of their modern writers, still regard sword play and its various methods of offence and defence with all the ardour of the ancient chivalry, because, although now practised by soldiers and civilians alike, it is still inspired with the glamour of its former champions, the knights and swordsmen of old. The evolution of the deadly practices of former times into a harmless and wholesome sport has all taken place within the last thirty odd years,

But once more the swords of Japan are reddening in the onset, and the startled world is called to witness what must undoubtedly be regarded as the most bizarre incident in modern civilised warfare, the onrush of Japanese swordsmen upon the breaches at Port Arthur, an onslaught by the most progressive warriors of the twentieth century with the most ancient weapon in the world's armoury.—U. H. M. H.—in the St. James's

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THE COST OF CLOTHES.

(BY A MAN.)

LADIES—at any rate, all whom I have consulted on the subject—are firm in the belief that "men's clothes cost nothing to speak of." This is a cheery view, and I sincerely wish that I could share it. Unfortunately, figures are figures, and tailors' bills are—well, very serious factors in masculine economy. As Christmas approaches, my collection of these alarming documents, each accompanied by a politely worded intimation that "an early settlement will oblige," grows larger and larger. By the end of December they assume, in the aggregate, quite formidable dimensions. It is not, however, the tailors alone who contribute to this—bootmakers, hatters, hosiers, and everyone else who caters for my outward adorning all seize upon the alleged "festive season" as a suitable time for sending in their "little accounts."

Being extremely poor, I find it incumbent upon me to practise certain extravagances. One of these is to dress on credit. As a natural consequence, I am compelled to patronise West End tradesmen (for firms further East to a man adopt a cash-on-delivery system that in itself sets up an impassable barrier between us). My tailor lives near, although not actually in it, the Bond-street of the tailoring world. He is not quite perhaps at the head of his craft (though I dare not even hint this to his face), but he knows his business, and is not so extortionate as some of his brethren. Yet, lest it should be thought that his charges err on the side of moderation, I append a few of them herewith:

	£	s.	d.
Dress suit, lined silk	12	12	0
Frock-coat suit	10	10	0
Lounge suit	7	7	0
Cashmere trousers	1	16	0
Frock overcoat	8	8	0
Dinner Jacket and waistcoat	6	6	0
White waistcoat (evening)	1	5	0
Knitted waistcoat	2	2	0

To the feminine mind these figures may seem somewhat stiff, but they are at least 20 per cent. below what many firms that I could mention unblushingly demand.

Coats and trousers, although they do a good deal, do not do everything to make a man fit to meet his fellow-creatures in public. The hosier, the hatter, and the bootmaker have all to be reckoned with. To satisfy their demands one has to pay (or, at any rate, owe) them a good deal of money in the course of a year. Bond-street prices being beyond me, I am obliged when I pay things to go to a firm in a neighbouring street. Specimen charges at this establishment are as follows:

	£	s.	d.
White shirts	0	12	6
Soft-fronted shirts	0	10	6
Flannel shirts	0	16	0
Collars, per dozen	0	18	0
Silk handkerchiefs, each	0	10	6
White gloves	0	10	6
Walking gloves (dogskin)	0	4	6
Silk ties	0	10	6
Dress ties, per dozen	1	4	0

With regard to hats, I find to my sorrow that of late years the prices have risen considerably. A comparatively short time ago one could obtain a resplendent "topper" for a guinea, and other forms of headgear at proportionately moderate rates. These happy times, however, have now gone, although no sufficient reason for doing so is ever given. The hatter who is honoured with my own custom occupies premises in a distinguished part of the town. This is his tariff:

	£	s.	d.
Silk hat	1	5	0
Opera hat	1	10	0
Felt hat (bowler)	0	16	0
Cap	0	10	6
Straw hat	0	10	6
Panama (from)	2	2	0

It is, however, in my expert opinion, left for the bootmakers to be most grasping. They also, like the hatters, become dearer every year. Quite within my memory the leading firm in London was glad to make a pair of boots for me for a couple of guineas. Now it affects to be horror-struck if I hint that fifty shillings for precisely the same article is anything out of the way. The consequence is that I have been obliged to bestow my patronage elsewhere. The firm at present basking in it is an old-established one in a commanding position. The sort of prices it asks are these:

	£	s.	d.
Walking boots (ordinary)	1	15	0
Button boots	2	2	0
Button boots (cloth uppers)	2	4	0
Patent leathers from	2	8	0
Brown boots, from	2	0	0
Pumps	1	10	0

If, instead of going where I do, I went a little further West, I doubt if I could get any sort of boots at all under £2 10s. per pair, while three guineas would not be thought (except by me) excessive.

Having established friendly relations with my bootmaker (by paying him something on account the other day) I recently had a serious talk with him on this subject. The principal reason, so he informed me, for the increase in his prices to which I objected was that the cost of production had risen lately. Leather it appears, is now more expensive than formerly, while the actual workmen demand something like 17s. 6d. for each pair of boots they make, and finally, the rates and taxes of business premises are higher than they used to be.

One of the most closely guarded secrets among British tradesmen is why the price of a lik hat should be twenty-five shillings. I have grave doubts whether the entire cost of such an article is half a crown. From what I can see of it all that the purchaser gets for his money is sixpennyworth of cardboard (if that) and a shillingsworth (at the outside) of alleged silk. Then, again, what justification is there in asking sixteen shillings for the few penny worth of felt that go to make a bowler, or half a guinea for the particularly hideous tweed cap which I have to wear in the country? There cannot, honestly be half a crown's worth of material in either. These prices go a long way to explain why a certain hatter who died a few months ago left £191,955 behind him. My only wonder is that it wasn't a million.

While on the subject of tradesmen's wills I may mention that that of a tailor was proved last year at £308,856 gross. In the face of such figures it is impossible to believe that his profits were not the result of over-charges. A dress suit at twelve guineas (the comparatively moderate amount demanded by my man) means at least 100 per cent. clear gain; yet the autocrats of a certain thoroughfare not a hundred miles from Piccadilly do not hesitate to ask £15. For an ordinary lounge suit I pay seven guineas whereas if I went to one of the crack firms the amount would be a good deal nearer £10. Of course the cut and material are excellent—one expects this as a matter of right—but they are not by any means so superlative as to justify such prices. I should like to know too what at the Judgment Day my hosier will have to say in defence for his charging me half a guinea for a pair of dress gloves or eighteen shillings for a dozen collars!

One of the most trying wants of people in similar positions to myself—that is, young men who find it necessary to keep up a decent appearance on small incomes these hard times—is to find tailors, hosiers, hatters, and bootmakers who are not above supplying good articles at fair prices. No one in his senses has any desire to enter into rivalry with either the late King Solomon or the present Lord Anglesey. A plain black silk tie pleases me far more than one that competes with a rainbow. My socks are funereal, and jewelled waistcoat buttons never yet adorned my manly person. Despite the possession of these simple tastes however, my bills are so alarming that I have serious thoughts of attempting to revive the fashion of the Ancient Britons and wearing a simple costume of blue paint. If only the police and the climate would be more sympathetic I might try it.—H. W. in the "Westminster."

A FEARFUL mountaineering accident, and one without any of the glamour of adventure to receive the sombre reality, is reported from the commune of Terniognon, in the Chambery district. A husbandman named Henry, who had gone to cut wood in the forest of Larc, and missing his way in fog and the dusk of evening on his return, walked clean over the Pic du Coin. His mangled body was found next morning at the foot of the cliff. It had had a sheer fall of 460 feet.

THE ten academicians who constitute the jury of taste under the Goncourt bequest, to award the prize of £200 for the best prose work of the imanation for the year, have, after several ballots, adjudged the prize to M. Leon Frapie, for his novel, "La Maternelle. My wish, said de Goncourt, in founding the prize, is that the award should be given to youth, to originality, and to new and bold departures in thought and style. In years, at least, M. Frapie is not young, but his work is instinct with human nature.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE QUARTER-ANNA COMMISSION.

BY A RETIRED MILL MANAGER.

THIS much maligned system for the remuneration of our mill agents appears to be dying a slow death. It was right enough when the cotton industry was first started in Bombay, in the middle of the last century. In fact it worked wonders in its time, and made Bombay what it is at present, the centre of the cotton industry in India. Had it not been for this allurement, our lethargic capitalists, celebrated for their want of enterprise, would hardly have risked their money in the establishment of so many spinning and weaving mills. In fact, many of the up-country capitalists lacking in the spirit of enterprise were simply lured by this bait of commission. Starting a cotton mill 15 to 20 years ago, meant nothing less than securing a handsome commission. Men who had not the slightest notion of a spinning spindle, went headlong for it, knowing they would secure a handsome annuity. Thus things went on gaily during the good old times. Like all things in the world, however, they had their end, and the depressions which occurred with increased frequency resulted in the more rational system of ten per cent. on profit. The quarter anna, however, kept lingering on in a more modified form in the shape of a commission on a sliding scale, three pies on so much profit, and two pies on so much, etc. Eventually the system of working a mill by a paid secretary under the supervision of the board of directors came into vogue. But there was difficulty in getting the shares subscribed. A quarter-anna commission agent almost always held at start from a third to a half of the number of shares required to build and work a cotton mill and he might become sole owner by taking advantage of favourable occasions to buy shares. Amongst the genuine investors nearly half the shares might be subscribed by those who had to draw a direct benefit from the new enterprise. These were muccadams, brokers, and salesmen, who had an almost certain income on their investments besides the usual perquisites of the trade.

Let it be said, however, that it was not the quarter-anna alone that brought about the ruin of many in this industry, for some mills are working still on that system. The fall could be referred to many other reasons, such as reckless management, speculation, want of elementary practical knowledge of spinning and weaving, etc. Now that the golden times of this industry have probably gone, there is no use in lamenting, just as there is nothing to wonder at, over the bad times. The quarter-anna commission people now receive the thanks of the shareholders in almost every annual report for their philanthropic conduct in giving up a quarter, a half, or even the whole commission to which they may be entitled. This is, at least, good policy, for it helps to keep up the market value of the shares, and to facilitate loans, etc. Sometimes these commissions are given up conditionally to be transferred to depreciation or reserve funds or to be returned to the donor as soon as trade improves. Thus the quarter-anna system having served its turn mill management must advance with the requirements of the times. There are various mills at present working after having gone through the ordeal of a liquidation or an outright sale, and are now carried on under new names; such as: the Crown, the Coronation, the Swan. Others will follow suit. Let it be said, however, that the ten per cent. on profit system is not the basis on which any capitalist with knowledge of cotton spinning would care to work as an agent of, an ordinary spinning mill, say, of 30 000 spindles. Seeing that there would be a turn-over of about Rs. 30,00,000 annually for such a concern, it requires good credit and influence in the financing of this amount, particularly when the industry is flagging and the banks require something more than the security of the mill company. In such cases, of which there are many, the agents have to give their personal security, which means a great deal of risk. It would be necessary to pay a competent mill agent from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000 to induce him to finance and manage a mill of the above size. A system of paying one per cent. on all purchases, and about half per cent. on all sales may be considered a satisfactory remuneration in the case of all spinning mills.—"Indian Textile Journal."

"STRAINED TO SNAPPING POINT."

SECRET HISTORY OF THE RECENT ANGLO-RUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

AN eminent Russian statesman has been divulging some points to the "Telegraph's" St. Petersburg correspondent in connection with the negotiations between Great Britain and Russia, which will serve as a warning. "It is not true," he said, "that Lord Lansdowne ultimately accepted the proposal of our Government, and that the result is the declaration which was signed a few days ago. The fact is that between November 9 and 13, our relations with England were strained almost to the snapping-point.

"Soon after the Governments had agreed to refer the incident to an international court the British Foreign Office presented in writing a draft convention to Count Lamsdorff. This Minister wrote an official letter on November 4, accepting integrally the heads of that draft, which included the text of an article introducing the International Commission to determine the question as to where the responsibility lies, and the degree of blame which attaches to those upon whom the responsibility is found to rest. This article was communicated in English and in French, and, as I say, the Russian Foreign Minister wrote a letter assenting to it.

"Now on the strength of that official and written acceptance Lord Lansdowne in his Guildhall speech on the 9th announced the text of the article in question. On the 7th, however, the Tsar had already left St. Petersburg. Advantage seems to have been taken of His Majesty's absence—I know not for what reason—to thwart and nullify the new convention, in the same way as the assurances given by Count Benckendorff had been frustrated shortly before.

"A garbled version of Lord Lansdowne's speech, containing a gross mistranslation, was published by the Russian Telegraph Agency, which is under the direction of members of the Foreign Office. That mistranslation made Lord Lansdowne employ words and phrases calculated to wound Russia's sensibility and to incense the Russian public, and it produced a speedy effect. For on the 12th, County Lamsdorff communicated to the British Embassy an amended version of the declaration differing materially from the draft which he had already integrally accepted. The British Government, I understand, refused to consider it.

"That fact has been hushed up systematically. On the 13th the Tsar returned. Immediately afterwards, both from the Russian Ambassador in London and from the British Embassy in St. Petersburg, very frank communication arrived, making it clear that the British Government did not intend to accept the amendment, but were resolved to hold the Russian Government to its word.

"That clenched the matter. Seeing that, come what might, Lord Lansdowne would not yield, the Russian Government gave way.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for the week ending 10th December 1904.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 10th Dec 1904— G I P R system	2,28,021	10,22,6-6	4,102	12,54,809
I M R do	55 801	1,35,823	658	1,92 282
Total	2,83,822	11,58,509	4,760	14,47,021
Actuals for corresponding week ending 12th Dec. 1903— G I P R system	2,07,835	8,02,088	3,849	10,13,752
I M R do	49,347	1,22,458	651	1,72,456
Total	2,57,182	9 24,526	4,500	11,86,211
Increase or Decrease... G I P R	+ 20 186	+220,618	+ 253	+2,41,057
I M R	+ 8,454	+13,365	+ 1	+ 19,823

THE marriage of Mr. A. S. A. Westropp and Miss Helen M. Shotton was solemnised at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Prince Consort-road, Kensington, in the presence of a large congregation. The ceremony was conducted by the Right Rev. L. G. Mylne, formerly Bishop of Bombay. The bride was given away by her mother, and the best man was Captain C. A. F. Hookin. Miss Ethel Fenwick, Miss Fulton, Miss Booth, and Miss Streatfield were the bridesmaids.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The last moment of anxiety for Lord Cromer has not yet arrived; the Russians have more ships of war to go through the Suez Canal. That little question of coaling might arise again when the next flotilla for the East arrives. And Lord Cromer is the last man in the world to permit any infringement. When America and Spain were at war, Spain sent her cruisers, under Camara through the Canal, and, incidentally, brought them back again. The Spaniard violated the rules of neutrality by taking in coal at Port Said. Down went the foot of Lord Cromer. "Restore every bit of coal you have taken aboard," he said. They had fuel sufficient to take them through the Canal; if they wanted more, well, let them wait until they had passed the three-mile limit before they took it aboard. Spain fumed and fretted and protested, but Lord Cromer was there to see that no breach of neutrality was committed And he had his way.

The latest thing in funerals is to have trains specially fitted for the carriage of the dead, and the holding of the service en route. Certain German municipalities have inaugurated the scheme. Mexico, however, has for some time been running a service of tramcars for like purpose—plain unadorned biers with ordinary horse-cars for the mourners of the poor; biers elaborate with white and gold, with plumes and curtains, images and crucifixes for the rich. But the funeral which that little boy conducted the other day, when he wheeled into the cemetery a perambulator containing a coffined dead baby, and saying: "I'm the funeral," appeals more to the imagination than tramcar or train. It recalls the late Lord Napier and the dead waif found in Ettrick parish. Napier was the only mourner that followed the lorry on which the coffin rode, and himself helped to power the little coffin into the grave.

A correspondent of the "Times" corrects Lord Rosebery's mistake in saying that Lord Salisbury held the office of First Minister of the Crown for a longer period than any of his predecessors since Sir Robert Walpole. In point of fact, Lord Salisbury's term was exceeded not only by that of Mr. Pitt but by that of a far less celebrated statesman, the arch-mediocrity, Lord Liverpool. And Lord Rosebery is the biographer of Pitt!

"The Garden" is severe on the lack of originality shown in suberban gardens. In spite of the thousands of beautiful and hardy plants which are available you may go down street after street of villa residences and find that collectively there are more gardens than there are kinds of plants grown in them the same few familiar sorts being shuffled and re-shuffled in endless monotony. This is partly due, no doubt, to lack of knowledge on the part of residents but chiefly to the limited stock of the local nurseryman.

The Bishop of London complains bitterly of the cost of "upkeeping" his clerical dignity, and includes in the balance-sheet of his see "four horses £895 per annum," Why not substitute a motorcar, asked "Motoring Illustrated," and save £5.0 a year?

The President of the Royal Academy is a somewhat curious example of the doctrine of heredity. He is the first painter of his family. But his father, Ambrose Poynter, was an architect who gave promise of achieving the highest distinction when loss of sight ended his career, whilst his mother was a granddaughter of Thomas Banks, R. A., the eminent sculptor. No painter of to-day says the "Windsor Magazine," has shown in his pictures a finer understanding of architectural refinement and statuesque beauty than Sir Edward Poynter,

The "Manchester Guardian" suggests that the Cornish fishermen who have had to suspend work owing to the invasion of shoals of dog-fish should make some attempt to turn them to profit. Dog-fish are not very good eating but when dried or salted they are not unpalatable. They yield a small quantity of good clear oil which would well repay the factor for the cost of the fuel necessary to boil them down. Their dead bodies if good for nothing else at least make good manure and in America, where the plague is as great, there are factories along the coast where the oil is extracted and the offal shipped to the farmers.

It is estimated that the King of Portugal's visit to England will have cost his Majesty between £25,000 and £30,000. Most of this large sum of money goes in presents to court, and royal officials. The rest is dispensed in gratuities to escorts, railway officials and in a hundred big and little remembrances.

A writer in "Munsey's Magazine," an American publication, says:—King Edward's visits to capitals and resorts have heightened international comity, diminishing the chances of war, and have made him the most popular man in the world. one who, were there to be voting in England for a leader to-morrow, would be elected with practical unanimity to the office which he holds.

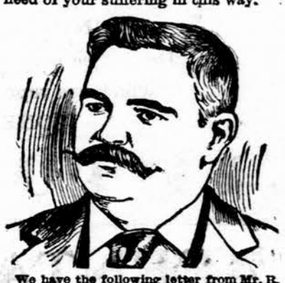
"Genius is some sort of neurosis," says Sir Frederick Treves in the "Young Man," an uncalculated nervous disease. The few men of genius I have met were exceedingly impossible persons. They are certainly entirely out of place in the medical profession where even cleverness is not to be encouraged. Indeed, of all desperately dangerous persons the brilliant surgeon is the most lamentable, Clevernees finds its proper field, not in the operating theatre, but at the Egyptian Hall.

Some definitions from "The Foolish Dictionary," published yesterday by Messrs. Dean and Son. Appendicitis,—A modern pain costing forty pounds more than the old-fashioned stomach-ache. Benedict—A married male. Benedictine,—A married female. Benediction,—Their children. Engagement.—In war, a battle. In love, the salubrious calm that precede the real hostilities. Hosiery—Women's excuse for walking in the wet. Man-About-Town.—One who is on speaking terms with the head waiter. Twins—Insult added to injury.

The experiment—for scientific purposes—has been tried in the United States of setting two railway locomotives to crash full speed into one another. A section of railway track a mile in length was laid on level ground in Massachussetts. The locomotives used had been discarded by the railway company to whom they belonged, but were still in running order, and weighed about fifty tons each. When the two struck none of the wheels was lifted from the rails. After the first impact there appeared to be a rebound, the engines then closing up again, and one engine slowly pushing the other backward. They remained in motion some three minutes after the collision, and the less able of the two was moved to about 50ft distant from the point of the first encounter. Bolts and bars of the engines were found 300ft. away. The victor in the duel went on whistling. The "Scientific American," tells the story.

Rheumatism

If your muscles are sore, bones ache, joints feel stiff, and if pains dart through your body, it is probably rheumatism. Purify your blood, get out all the rheumatism poison—no need of your suffering in this way.



We have the following letter from Mr. R. J. Kowald, of Mannum, So. Australia. Mr. Kowald also sends his photograph.

"I suffered greatly with rheumatism, which laid me up for a long time. I tried a great many medicines, but they were of little or no use. A friend who had taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla induced me to try it. I thought it would be just like all the other medicines. But there was a great and pleasant surprise in store for me, for after taking one bottle I was better. The swelling began to go down, the pains began to leave me, and I felt better in every way. After taking only five bottles I was completely cured. While I was taking the Sarsaparilla I also took Ayer's Pills to keep my bowels in good condition."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903 ..... £ 16,508,900
Revenue for 1903 ..... £ 3,436,136

The sum of £ 630,160 was divided among Participating

WRITERS AND READERS.

SINCE his return from the Far South, Captain Scott has been working steadily on the book in which he will describe the voyage of the Discovery. Whether it will appear in the late spring or in the early autumn, remains to be seen.

Mark Twain returned to America from Italy shortly after the death of his wife, and he and his family have taken a house in New York. He is at present engaged upon a group of new stories which will appear first in magazine form.

Dr. Bradley, who is Professor of Poetry at Oxford has a book appearing with Messrs. Macmillan under the title Shakespearean Tragedy. It consists of lectures on Hamlet, Othello, King Lear, and Macbeth. It is thought that the book will prove highly interesting to Shakespeare scholars.

Mr. John Morley will be back in England this week, and he will probably find many invitations awaiting him to write on his American visit. It is worth recalling that when he went to America not long after the close of the Civil War, his chair, as editor of the "Fortnightly," was temporarily filled by Mr. George Meredith.

Mr. W. D. Howells is already contributing his impressions of England to "Harper's Magazine." Colonel Harvey, who is at the head of it, has arranged with Mr. Henry James for a series of papers on "America Revisited." In both cases the articles will be expanded into volumes which may be looked for next autumn.

The problem of death is the subject of a work by an eminent Danish physician, Dr. Oscar Bloch, which is about to appear in English. The book is a careful inquiry into the phenomena attending death, with innumerable examples collected by Dr. Bloch. Dr Owen Lankester has edited the English translation, which Mr. Heinemann will publish.

Two volumes by Mr. Bliss Carman are appearing with Mr. Murray. One is verse, "Songs From a Northern Garden," the other essays having the general title, The Friendship of Art. Joy says Mr. Carman in the first essay, is the one thing in the world more inevitable, more universal than sorrow. It is a good view with Christmas coming.

Mr. G. J. Holyoake is correcting the proofs of his new budget of memories, Bygones worth Remembering. The book is a sequel to his widely-read Sixty Years of an Agitator's Life, and is being published by Mr. Unwin. It contains reminiscences of John Stuart Mill, the three Newmans, Mazzini, Garibaldi, Gladstone, Herbert Spencer, and other celebrities.

It is interesting to hear that Dr. Joachim is writing a book on his methods as a violinist. He is being assisted by one of his former pupils, Professor Andreas Moser. The work will be an elaborate study of the art and music of the violin, in particular, Dr. Joachim will give the lessons of his own long devotion to it. There are to be three volumes, the first of which Mr. Lengnick will publish here in January.

Mrs. Edith Wharton, who has already taken a high place among American writers, is engaged upon a new novel. It is a story of contemporary American life, and it has a purpose. This is the study of the life and social career of a girl who is brought up with one object in view—the achievement of a successful marriage. Here is a thread on which Mrs. Wharton hangs a general picture of society to-day, especially in America.

The diaries and letters of George Bancroft, the American scholar, historian, and statesman, are being prepared for publication. During his long life he had a wide correspondence, and he kept journals and notebooks of great importance and minuteness. Previous to the appearance of the book, Scribner's Magazine is to have a set of articles from the more valuable papers. The first one will deal with Bancroft's student life in Europe, and will have something to say of Byron and Goethe.

Photography is coming to play a notable part in books which deal with the pursuit of games. For instance, Messrs. Macmillan have a work appearing on Great Lawn Tennis Players. By means of a remarkable series of photographs it illustrates their methods of play. Needless to say a picture by the camera is, in such a case, much more effective than words. At the same time an ample descriptive text is contributed by Mr. G. W. Beldam and Mr. Percy A. Vaile.

Many books about St. Francis have appeared within recent years, but there seems to be room for more. Miss Anne Macdonell's "Words of Saint Francis," which is a selection and translation, will be published this week by Mr. Dent. Miss Macdonell remarks, in her preface that St. Francis was a poet of spontaneous inspiration and a ready speaker, but not a skilful man of letters. It was when he was face to face with his brothers, and not when he had a pen in his hand, that he uttered the best in him.

One of the great figures of Japanese history is Toyotomi Hideyoshi, whose work for his country, was done in the seventeenth century. A life of him by Mr. Walter Dening has appeared in Tokyo, and Messrs. Kegan Paul are issuing it here. The system of feudalism which was as old as Japan itself, had been productive of great abuses. For example, on one occasion nearly seven thousand men committed suicide after their commander had been defeated in battle. The country was in chaos when Toyotomi Hide yoshi took it in hand with vastly beneficial results.

A history of yachting is about to be published by Messrs. Putnam in a finely-illustrated volume. It is written by Captain Arthur H. Clark, of the New York Yacht Club, to whose members it is dedicated. He says:—At first sight it seems singular that no history of the origin and early development of yacht and yachting has ever been written. A little reflection, however will convince one of the amount of labour necessarily involved in such an undertaking. Captain Clark adds indeed that if he had realised the largeness of his task he would probably never have begun it. Having begun it however, of course, thought of stopping.

Mr. Fisher Unwin is issuing a limited large-paper edition of Cartoons in Rhyme and Line, the book by Sir Wilfrid Lawson and Mr. F. C. Gould.—With the January number, the price of the' PallMall Magazine" will be reduced to six-pence. No change will be made in the general character of the magazine.—Mr. Edmund Gosse's new volume of studies in the literature of France will be published by Mr. Heinemann early in the new year. It may be regarded as a companion book to his Critical Kit-Kats. —An early monograph in Putnam's Heroes of the Nations series will deal with Constantine the Great and his times. It has been written by Mr. J. B Firth, who has already contributed a volume on Augustus Cæsar to the series.—Several American books on what we call learned subjects are just appearing with Messrs. Macmillan. One is Organic Evolution, by Dr. Mayard Metcalf, and another is by Professor Fullerton on metaphysics. A third is a volume of Economic Essays, of which Professor Dunbar is the author. Mention may also be made of the fifth volume of Mr. James Ford Rhodes's history of the United States. It covers the years 1864-66.

When some years ago the perennial question cropped up whether the critic ought to review contemporary work, the genial James Payn asked, in amazement, what-else the creature was for. Mr. Birrell has been uttering at the Author's Club the opinion that to review a book which comes straight from its author's hands is a poor business. Practically there is no doubt a difference between reviewing and criticism, though some eminent practitioners, such as Professor Saintsbury, maintain that there ought not to be. Practically and primarily the reviewer is a taster for the public; and that is not precisely the great critic's business. Some great critics have the faculty of tasting and judging contemporary work as well as classic. Charles Lamb was as acute about Wordsworth and Coleridge as he was about the Elizabethans. The great Sainte Beuve, on the other hand, was a great deal less happy on Balzac and Flaubert than on Pascal. It is a question of gifts. Yet on the whole Flaubert certainly in our own day, distinguished critics of France are much happier than our own in providing criticism which is some thing more than reviewing about contemporary books and writers.

If reviewing new books be a poor business it is partly perhaps because it is a poorly-paid business. But there is a deeper and irremediable difficulty for the "taster". The public is not one public, but many publics. The reader who likes to be spoon-fed by the reviewers complains that the reviewers do not agree. How should they? One public and some critics one might name love sword-and-cloak romance, and detest neurotic psychology; others crave problems, and fancy the feminine note. Some like Mr. Jones's serious drama; others prefer tomfoolery. Difference of taste is proverbially beyond argument. Were it not that nowadays most authors are as critics, it might be said that Mr. Birrell was safe in attacking criticism at the Authors' Club. For, whoever else is pleased, the author and his backers are seldom satisfied. Even here, however, there are exceptions. Has not Mrs. Henry this week advertised her gratitude to the reviewers of her husband's posthumous task?

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But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mentioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

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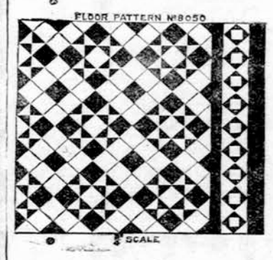

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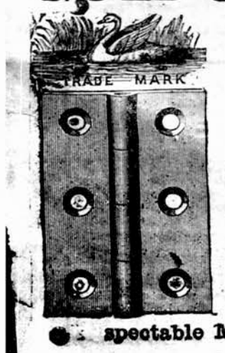

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...eed not be missed if another succeed me;
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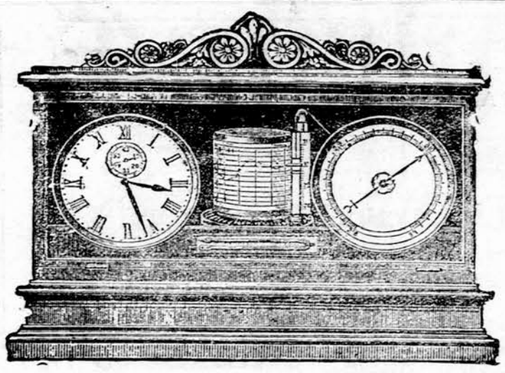

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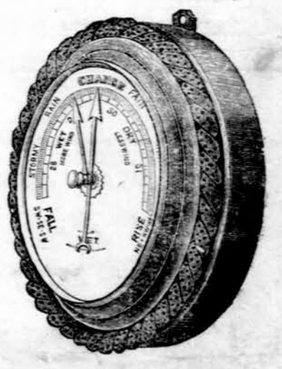

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